THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1875-76.

MADRAS:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY
BY C. FOSTER AND CO.
1875.

FOSTER PRESS, 23, RUNDALL'S ROAD, VEPERY.

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I.

Madras University Calendar,

1875-76.

APRIL.		
1	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
5	M	Hobbes born, 1669.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	Byron died, 1824.
20	T	
21	W	Racine died, 1699.
22	T	Immanuel Kant born, 1724.
23	F	Shakespeare died, 1616.
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858.
30	F	

MAY.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Prof. Sir William Hamilton died, 1856.
7	F	Lord Brougham died, 1868.
8	S	
9	Sun	Schiller died, 1805.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Sir Humphry Davy died, 1829.
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	S	
20	Sun	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	Last day of registration for the M. A. Degree.

JULY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	Bishop Watson died, 1816.
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	John Huss burned, 1415
8	T	Edmund Burke died, 1797.
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M B. and C Degree begins
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	The Bombay University established, 1857
18	Sun	
19	M	2nd Examination for the M.B. & C M Degree begins
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	1st Examination for the M.B. & C.M. Degree begins
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

AUGUST.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1769.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	Pascal died, 1662.
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	Warren Hastings died, 1818.
23	M	Sir Astley Cooper born, 1768.
24	T	
25	W	Prof. Faraday died, 1867.
26	T	Prince Albert born, 1819.
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
4	S	
5	Sun	The University of Madras established, 1857.
6	M	
7	T	Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Mungo Park born, 1771.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Sir William Jones born, 1746.
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	F	Last day of registration for the Matriculation
2	S	[and First Examination in Arts.
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate. Archbishop Laud born,
8	F	[1573.
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	William Penn born, 1664.
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.
18	M	
19	T	Dean Swift died, 1745.
20	W	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	The last day of registration for the B.A., B.L., M.L., and B.C.L. Degree Examinations of February 1876.
2	T	
3	W	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India, 1859.
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841.
10	W	Luther born, 1483.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	Clive died, 1774.
23	T	
24	W	Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	Meeting of Syndicate. Cortes died, 1554.
3	F	
4	S	Richelieu died, 1642.
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	Prince Albert died, 1861.
15	W	Matriculation and First Arts Examinations
16	T	2nd day. commence
17	F	3rd day.
18	S	4th day.
19	Sun	
20	M	5th day
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Lord Macaulay died, 1859.
29	W	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	T	
31	F	Wickliff died, 1384.

JANUARY.

1	S	
2	Sun	Livy died, A. D. 18.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Fenelon died, 1715.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	Montesquieu born, 1689.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Lord Bacon born, 1561
23	Sun	
24	M	The Calcutta University established, 857.—Frederick
25	T	the Great born, 1712.
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
8	T	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587.—Viceroy of India assassinated, 1872.
9	W	Sir D. Brewster died, 1868.
10	T	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	F	Descartes died, 1656.
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	B.A., M.A., B.L., M.L. and B.C.E. Degree Examinations commence.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	Sun	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	**Vivâ Voce Examination commences.**
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	
29	T	

MARCH.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	Volta died, 1827.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	S	Tasso born, 1544.
12	Sun	Bishop Berkeley born, 1684.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
21	T	
22	W	Goethe died, 1832.
23	T	Laplace born, 1749.
24	F	Opening of the New Building of the Presidency College, Madras, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

II.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

'ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th Sept. 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort Saint George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President at the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VAN SOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

11. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary dis-

position, or otherwise : and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University ; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by any order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council

shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University,

and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is

about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

UPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

Bye-Laws and Regulations

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently

to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate, thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place, and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting

He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. A fee of ten Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all the Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. English Language,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. Mathematics.

(1.) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

(2.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(3.) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. General Knowledge.

(1.) The leading facts of the History of India.

(2.) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(3.) Physical Geography — Text-book. Prof. Geikie's Physical Geography in the Science Primer Series.

(4.) Elements of Physics — Text-book. Prof. Balfour Stewart's Physics in the same Series, the first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English	100
Second day.	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80
Third day.	10—1	Arithmetic	50
	2—5	Algebra	30
			120
Fourth day.	10—1	Geometry	40
	2—5	Indian History	40
Fifth day.	10—1	Physics and Physical Geography	40
	2—5	General Geography	40
			120

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that

they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

44 On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language	NUMBER OF MARKS.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, *&c.*, and religion.	Town or village where resident	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

II.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at ther places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of October preceding. Candidates must forward with their application their Matriculation certificate, and also notify the optional language and subject in which they elect to be examined.

50. A fee of 20 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate for this examination, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 20 Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Kanarese.
Greek.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Latin.	Telugu.	Hindustani.
Arabic.		

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(1.) The History of India.

(2.) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the Examination.

(3.) Geography, with special reference to the political, social, and commercial condition of countries.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*.) *Arithmetic.*

The whole subject.

(*b*). *Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(*c*.) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, and VI, with deductions.

v. OPTIONAL SUBJECT

Either (*a*) or (*b*.)

(*a*) (1) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Book XI to Proposition 21.

(2.) *Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

(*b*) *Logic.*

Stanley Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic. The portion required will be Deduction.—Names, Propositions and Syllogism.

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subject set forth in the following table, and

the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.....	10—1	English Poetry.	60
	2—5	English Prose...	50 } 150
Second day..	10—1	General English Paper.	40
	2—5	Optional Subject...	70
Third day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language ...	80*
Fourth day..... ..	10—1	History....	70 } 120
	2—5	Geography	50
Fifth day	10—1	Algebra and Geometry.	70 } 120
	2—5	Arithmetic	50

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a Meeting at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language and subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class.	Remarks.
			Optional Subject.	English.	Optional Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Optional Subject.				
				150	80	120	120	70				

The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I. to VI., or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, i. e., nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined	Optional language and optional subject.

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications from Candidates for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional language and subject in which he elects to be examined.

65. A fee of 30 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted partly *vivâ voce* and partly by printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(1.) The History of England.

(2.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(2.) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

v. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Introduction, Books I., II., (Chap. I., II., III., IV.), III., (Chap. I., II.)

Masson's Recent British Philosophy.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

vi. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a.*) Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(4.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) PHYSICAL SCIENCE.*

(1.) Physical Geography, (Ansted.)

(2.) Elements of Physics, (Arnott.)

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

(3) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, (Fownes' Manual and Macadam's Practical Chemistry.)

(4.) Elements of Human and Comparative Physiology (Marshall.)

(c.) Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1. Deduction.—Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between deduction and induction.

Induction.—Bain's Logic, Books III. and IV.

2. Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Ethics, Part 1.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature.

——— Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue.

The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N. B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified ;—

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	English Poetry ... ... 60 English Prose 60	200
Tuesday....	10—1 2—5	General English Paper ... ... 40 English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language. *Classical.*	
	10—1 2—5	Text-books and Grammar ... . Translation	120
		Vernacular.	
	10—12 12— 2 3— 5	Text-books and Grammar ... .. Translation ... . Composition	100
Thursday ..	10—1 2—5	Mathematics...	130
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject	130
Saturday....	10—1 2—5	Mental Philosophy	75
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	History...	110

In addition to the above, 40 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* examination in English, 20 marks for that in any other optional language, 15 marks for that in Mental Philosophy and 20 marks for that in History.

71. The *vivâ voce* examination shall commence on the first Wednesday following the close of the examination in writing.

72. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

73. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question: in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

74. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

75. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									
				English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.	Total number of Marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS
				240	120	130	130	90	130				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME,	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, i. e, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.

IV.—T

76. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

77. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

78. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must apply to the Registrar for admission to the examination not later than the 30th June preceding, at the same time sending in their B. A. Diploma, or affording other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notifying the Branch in which they elect to be examined. Candidates in the first branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

79. A fee of 50 Rupees must be paid by each Candidate for the Degree of M. A., and no person shall be registered as a Candidate until he has paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

80. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in general by means of printed papers, but the Examiners shall be at liberty, and those in language shall be required, to put also *vivâ voce* questions to the Candidates.

81. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo an examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	

SECOND BRANCH.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, with the theory of Equations.
(2.) Analytical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6.) Geometrical Optics.
(7.) Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy.
(8.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.
(9.) The Lunar Theory.

THIRD BRANCH.

(1.) Zoology and Animal Physiology.
(2.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
(3.) Geology and Mineralogy.
(4.) Chemistry.
(5.) Electricity and Magnetism.

FOURTH BRANCH.

(1.) Logic.
(2.) History.
(3.) Political Economy.
(4.) Moral Philosophy.

82. The examination in English shall embrace the following subjects:—

The History of the Language, including the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Spenser.—The Faërie Queen, One Book.
Shakspeare.—Three Plays.
Ben Jonson.—Two Plays.
Milton.—A portion of Poetry and a portion of Prose.
Butler.—Hudibras, One Part.
Dryden.—Portions.
Swift.—Portions.
Addison.—Portions.
Johnson.—Selected Lives of Poets.
Burke.—Selected works.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works:—

SANSKRIT.

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda.
Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8).
Rámáyáná, Books (1, 2, and 3.)
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása, (one Play; either the Sákuntalá or Vikramórvási.)
Bhavabhúti, (one Play; either the Vira-Charitra or Uttara-rámacharitra.)
Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.
Védánta-sára of Sadánanda.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakspeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition.

ARABIC.

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter.

GREEK.

Æschylus.—Two Plays.
Homer's Iliad.—Three Books.
Thucydides.—Three Books.
Aristophanes.—Two Plays.
Demosthenes.—Two Orations.
Plato.—Two Dialogues.
Aristotle.—Three books of the Ethics.

LATIN.

Virgil.—One Georgic.
Horace.—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus.—Two Plays.
Juvenal.—Three Satires.
Terence.—Two Plays.
Cicero.—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy.—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus.—One book of Annals.
Pliny.—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

The examination shall include reciprocal translations in English and the optional language, together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

83. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the Lunar Theory, the approximation is to be carried to the second order of small quantities.

84. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) *Zoology and Animal Physiology.*

Rymer Jones' "General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom," and Carpenter's "Comparative Physiology."

(2.) *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*

Balfour's "Class-Book of Botany."

(3.) *Geology and Mineralogy.*

Lyell's "Manual of Geology," and Dana's "Mineralogy."

(4.) *Chemistry.*

Miller's "Elements of Chemistry."

(5.) *Electricity and Magnetism.*

De la Rive's "Treatise on Electricity."

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. In the Fourth Branch, the following are the works upon which the Candidates shall be examined:—

Logic.—J. Stuart Mill.

History.—Schmidt's Greek History.
Do. —Liddell's Roman do.
Do. —Modern History, Selected Portions.
Moral Philosophy.—Aristotle's Ethics, (translation.)
Do. —Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Political Economy.—Mill.
Do. —Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

The Candidates will be required to compose essays on subjects connected with Ethics and Political Economy.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject-matter.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	English Prose	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry	100
Tuesday.....	10—1	English Prose	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry	100
Wednesday.....	10—1	English Prose Composition...	150
	2—5	Reciprocal Translation ...	150
Thursday.....	10—1	Optional Language, Prose...	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry.	100
Friday.....	10—1	Optional Language, Prose....	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry. .	100
Saturday	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language	150
	2—5	Reciprocal Translation . .	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday . .	10—1	Algebra and Analytical Trigonometry	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions. ...	150
Tuesday...	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics ...	150
	2—5	Newton—Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11	150
Wednesday... ..	10—1	Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations	200
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy	150
Thursday.....	10—1	Dynamics...	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics	100
Friday.....	10—1	Problems...	150
	2—5	Lunar Theory	100
Saturday.....	10—1	Problems...	150
	2—5	Do.	150

1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Zoology and Animal Physiology	100
	2—5	Do. do. do. ...	100
Tuesday..... ..	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology.	100
	2—5	Do. do. do. ...	100
Wednesday	10—1	Geology and Mineralogy ...	150
	2—5	Do. do.	150
Thursday... ...	10—1	Inorganic Chemistry	150
	2—5	Organic do.	150
Friday..	10—1	Electricity	100
	2—5	Magnetism	100
Saturday... ...	10—5	Essay	100
	2—5	Do	100
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Mill's Logic	150
	2—5	Do	150
Tuesday	10—1	Aristotle's Ethics	100
	2—5	Roman History	100
Wednesday.....	10—1	Greek History...	150
	2—5	Modern do.	150
Thursday.....	10—1	Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"	100
	2—5	Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy	50
Friday	10—1	Mill's Political Economy ...	150
	2—5	Do. do	100
Saturday..... ...	10—1	Essay on Political Economy .	100
	2—5	Do. on Ethical subjects ..	100
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement exhibiting the results corresponding to the several papers of questions, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work paper; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree, and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the

Candidate has attended courses of Lectures upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. A fee of 30 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence.....	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts.....	
The Law of Torts.....	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence.....	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law.....	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law.....	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law.....	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure.....	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence.....	(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday . .	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday	10—1	General Jurisprudence	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

No. of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.											
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence.	Viva Voce.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian	Race, i. e., nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VI.—

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

106. Candidates for the Degeee of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. A fee of 50 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 50 Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty,) and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866)

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition.)

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property with the notes—

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence...	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law ...	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday..... ..	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence .	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday.....	10—1	Constitutional History ...	100
	2—5	Public International Law ...	100
Saturday... . ..	10—1	Private International Law...	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any

remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

166. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

No. of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law.	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked	Remarks.
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220				

Form of application for registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

118. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

119. Candidates must have completed their 18th year and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry) —one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least 40 lectures.

The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 121.

following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

120. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rs. 10.

121. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	Chemistry.....	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10—1 2—5	Botany...	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7—10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2—5	Latin . .	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination

122. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

123. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

124. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 4th Monday in July.

125. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, at least, two years previously, and of having attended the following courses:—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

126. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

127. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 20.

128. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday. .	10—1 2—5	Anatomy	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday.	10—1 2—5	Physiology.....	150	A written examination. An oral examination
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica ... Pharmacy.....	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy..... Practical Anatomy	50 100	A written and oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

129. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

130. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

131. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examination; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged, at least, two years, in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.
Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.
Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.
Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.
Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.
Operative Surgery—one course.
Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.
Do. Medicine— do. do. do.
Of having attended the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the abovementioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

132. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery, respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

133. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 30.

134. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10—1 2—5	Medicine and Pathology.	150	A written examination. An oral examination
Tuesday...	7—10 2—5	Clinical Medicine. Do. Surgery..	100 100	Practical examination in hospital
Wednesday	1—10 2—5	Surgery..	150	A written examination An oral examination.
Thursday.	10—1 2—5	Midwifery, &c. .. Medical Jurisprudence	100 75	Written and oral examination.
Friday. ..	7—10 2—5	Hygiene. . ... Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	50 75	Written and oral examination. Written, oral and practical examination.
Saturday ..	7—10 2—5	Organic Chemistry and use of the Microscope. Operative Surgery	50 75	Oral and practical Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases ... Reports of six Surgical cases.	100 100	Vide para. 132.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

135. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

136. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

137. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

138. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

VIII.—Examination for Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

139. Candidates who have obtained the degree of M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. without examination, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University. From the 1st January 1872 Candidates will be required to have graduated in Arts.

140. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

141. The certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring degrees, along with a fee of Rupees 50.

142. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves for the degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

143. Graduates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in para. 140 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 50.

144. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks
Monday	10—1 3—6	Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday...	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	150	Practical examination in Hospital Written and oral examination
Thursday..	10—1 3—6	Hygiene ..... Comparative Anatomy...	50 50	Written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

146. This examination shall be held once a year, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine.

Form of Application for admission to the M. B. and C. M. Degree Examination.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the Matriculation or First Arts Examination.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

IX.— EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

147. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

148. Candidates for the degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

149. Candidates for the degree of B. C. E. must apply to the Registrar for admission to the examination not later than the 1st November preceding, at the same time sending in their certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notifying the optional subjects in which they elect to be examined.

150. A fee of 30 Rupees must be paid by each Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

151. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

152. Candidates for the degree of B C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.
Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.
Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.
Surds.
Algebraic Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.
Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.
Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II, III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.
Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.
Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.
Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the Chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain, and with Circumferentor and Chain.
Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.
The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.
The equilibrium of arches and roofs.
Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.
Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.
General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.
Plans of Road Surveys.
Maps of general Surveys.

vii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.
Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.
The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.
The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines
The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

153. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling.	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday ..	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering	300	
Wednesday	10—1	Hydraulics	100	
	2—5	Estimating . .	50	
Thursday .	10—1	Euclid and Algebra	125	Algebra .. = 50 Euclid... .. = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125	Mensur. .. = 50 Plane Trig = 75
Friday ..	10—1	Architectural Drawing.....	50	
	2—5	Topographical Drawing ..	50	
Saturday..	10—1	Statics and Dynamics..	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	100	Hydrostatics .. = 60 Pneumatics.. .. = 40
		Total 1,200		

154. To qualify for the degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

155, The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

156. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

157. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

158. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as

bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

No. of candidates in alphabetical order.	Names of candidates.	Where educated.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed.	Remarks.
			200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Form of application for registration.

Name.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subject.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of ———, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of ——, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as become Members of this University?

Answer. *I do promise.*

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. *I do promise.*

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. *I do promise.*

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. *I do promise.*

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say:

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person

————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate :

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ———— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows :

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of ———— the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancelor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

THE CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace and gold tassel, nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's, and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellors, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

THE SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
Black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold colored border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. B. and C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood lined with lilac, and gold colored binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.
Hood lined with sky-blue.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION

IN

LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.

1875.

English.

Goldsmith—The Traveller.

Campbell—The Soldier's Dream, Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning, O'Connor's Child.

Macaulay—The Battle of the Lake Regillus.

De la Motte Fouquè—Sintram and his Companions (as published by Lumley.)

*Sanskrit.**

Panchatantra—2nd Book.

Rámáyana—First 13 Cantos.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I. and II.

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. I.

Caesar—De Bello Gallico, Lib. V.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Mohsini—20 Chapters.

Yousuff Zalika—From the Dastan-i-Shama-i-Jamal-i-Yousuff to the Chapter Dar chah andakhtan Yousuff-ra, inclusive.

Tamil.

Nalavenba—The latter half. (Abridged Edition).

Palamoli—50 Stanzas. (Subaroy Chetti's edition).

Rámáyanam—Uttarakándam, lately published. The latter half.

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyánamu, Padyakávyamu—1st and 2nd Cantos.

Essay on the British Constitution.—(The whole).

Kanarese.

Kávya Mále—Padya 1—296. (Mangalore edition of 1874).

Hanumad Vilása. (Carnatic Press, Bangalore).

Malayalam.

Uttara Rámáyanam—The 1st Chapter only.

Kártaviryárjuna Vijayam—Ottam Tullal.

Kuchelavirttam—The thirty Slokas, as contained in the 12th Sarga of the Manipravalam, Krishna Charitam.

Hindustani.

Alf-i-Leila—To the end of the story of the third Kalandar.

Divan-i-Rind—From Alif to Be (inclusive).

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birát Parva.

Hitopadesa—Books III. and IV.

Universal History by Nobin Chendra Sarangi.

1876.

English.

Cowper—John Gilpin.

Crabbe—The Parting Hour.

Wordsworth—Hart-Leap Well.

Scott—Rosabelle, Pibroch of Donald Dhu, The Coronach, The Outlaw, The Brooch of Lorn, Flora MacIvor's Song, Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto VI. lines 1—36.

Scott—Tales of A Grandfather, Chapters VI. to X. inclusive.

Lamb—Tales from Shakspeare—Macbeth and the Merchant of Venice.

*Sanskrit.**

Rámáyana—The first Canto, 14th to 25th Chapters inclusive. (Bombay Edition.)

Panchatantra—The first Chapter, 37 pages. (Vidyasagara's Edition, Calcutta.)

Greek.

Euripides—Medea.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. III. and IV.

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. IV.

Cæsar—Comm. de Bello Gall. Lib. III.

Persian.

Gulistan—Chapters 1, 2, and 3.

Bostan—Chapters 1 and 2.

Tamil.

Nîdi-neri Vilakkam—First 50 stanzas.

Kural—First 10 Chapters.

Bhâratam—Bishma's defence of Krishna—(Umábathi Mudaliar's Edition.)

Sabhá Parvam—40 pages, beginning with the description of the Mantapam

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyánamu—Cantos 3 and 4.

Nîti Chándrika—Vigrahamu—First Part, 53 pages.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Kanarese.

Sómésvara Sataka.

Padyasára—Sîta Kalyána, pp. 21 to 41.—Spring, pp. 68 to 71.

Kathásangraha—Bhárata.

Malayalam.

Manipraválam—Sargams II., III. and IX.

Vijnana Manjari—Part I., 114 pages (published by the Trivandram Book Committee.)

Hindustani.

Gulistan—(School Book Society's Edition.)

Musnavi Hasan—(Edition published at the Government Depôt.)

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birát Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singhasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1875.

English.

Shakspeare—Henry V.

Tennyson—Œnone and Ulysses.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IX.

Scott—Ivanhoe.

Macaulay—Essay on the War of the Spanish Succession.

*Sanskrit.**

Raghuvamsa—Cantos XV. to XVIII.

Mudrá-Rákshasa. (The Prakrit passages omitted.)

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus—Lib. II. and III.

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. III.
Horace—Odes, Lib. III.
Cicero—De Officiis, Lib. I.
Livy—Lib. XXIV.

Arabic.

Alf-i-Liala—51 to 77 Nights.
Alfia—30 pages.

Persian.

Abul Fazl—First book.
Diwan-i-Gany—from Alif to Fay.

Tamil.

Bháratam, Aranya Parvam—Thúruvása Muni Sargam, to the end of the Parvam, also Viráta Parvam—First two Sargams.
Náladiyár—From the 16th to the 30th Chapter (inclusive.)
Rámáyanam (Prose) Sundara Kándam.—From Vanabanga Padalam to the end of the Kándam.

Telugu.

Viráta Parvamu—The last two Ásvásas.
Harischandropákyánamu (Dwipada)—2nd Part.

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Puránа—Sandhi 1 to 8. (Printed at the Sárasvati Nilaya Press, Madras.)
Katha Sangraha — Part 3. (Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Bangalore.)

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Parts III., IV., and V.
Kallyána Sounganthikam—Ottam Tullal.
Malayála Bhásha Vyákaranam—Syntax.

Hindustani.

Gulistan—The whole.
Diwan-i-Atish—The whole.

1876.

English.

Shakspeare—The Merchant of Venice.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.
Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.
Scott—Quentin Durward.
Plutarch—The Lives of Pericles and Fabius Maximus, as edited by A. H. Clough (Sampson, Low & Co.)

*Sanskrit.**

Kumàrasambhava—The first seven Cantos.
Sakuntala—(Prakrit passages omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Ajax.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

Latin.

Terence—Adelphi.
Horace—Odes, Lib. IV.
Cicero—Divinatio in Q. Cæcilium.
Livy—Lib. XXV.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Sohili—Chapters II., III. and IV.
Diwan-i-Muzher.
Diwan-i-Hafiz—Radeef-i-Meem only.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Viráta Parvam. Two last Sargams.
Náladiyár—Chapters 31—37, inclusive.
Rámáyanam—Ayodiyá Kándam. First 5 Padalams.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Telugu.

Bhárátamu—Souptica Parvamu—The whole.
Manucharitramu—First Canto.
Nîtichandrica—Mitrabheda (2nd Part).

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Puráṇa—Sandhi 1—10, of 2nd Kanda (Sárasvati Nilaya Press, Madras).
Katha Sangraha—Part IV.

Malayalam.

Bhárátam—Salya, Santi, Ánusasanika and Asvamethika Parvams.
Bála Bhúshanam—by Pachu Mússadu.

Hindustani.

Khirod Afroz—Chapters 3, 4 and 5.
Araish-i-Mahfil.
Guldasta-i-Sukhun

1877.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Books VII and VIII.
Byron—The Siege of Corinth.
Do. —Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte
Tennyson—Morte D'Arthur (As originally published in the *Poems*)
Macaulay—Essay on Clive.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

*Sanskrit.**

Raghuvamsa—Cantos I to IX inclusive
Uttararámacharitra—(Prakrit passages to be omitted).

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Virgil—Georgic. Lib. IV.
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Cicero—Pro Milone.
Livy—Lib XXVI.

Persian.

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Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purána—3rd Kánda, Ch. 1 to 5 inclusive.
Prákkavya Málika—pp. 353—388.
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Malayalam

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Málavikágnimitra.

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Æschines—In Ctesiphontem.

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Juvenal—Satires VIII, XIII, and XIV.
Cicero—Select Epistles (Clarendon Series.)
Tacitus—Annals, Lib. III and IV.

Arabic.

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Pampá Rámáyana—Ásvása 1 to 5. (To be printed at the Mysore Government Press.)

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Malayalam.

Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam, from and including Kacha's Studentship under Sukra.

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Thucydides—Lib. II.

Latin.

Lucretius De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. V.
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Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. I and II.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. V and VI.

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—Aves.
Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
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Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II and III.

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Latin.

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Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
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Juvenal—Satires I, III and X.
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Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Wesleyan Central School, Jaffna.

Endowments.

THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K. T., and Governor of Fort St. George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this

INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth: And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship"

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates

as shall be nominated and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years subject to the following conditions :—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation examination.

VII Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

SIR TANJORE MADAVA RAU S PRIZES.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas

the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth: And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue

due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say.)

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two Prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7 The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8 The Prizes shall be awarded either in Money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus

of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kirectapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal

control of the said University of Madras in any of the public Stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon free-hold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say.)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render

the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed) { T MADAVA ROW. KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness RamaVurmah

Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks,

funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and

for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON. E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

SRI GODAY VARI SANSKRIT PRIZE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thome within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of

competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand—Five Rupees per cent Government promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises. It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2 The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University.

5. The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7. If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau in the presence of (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU.

(Signed) { D. W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders. / J P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M. D. C. S. P. G. Office } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar.

JOHNSTON OF CARUSALLOCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carusalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Government of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be

entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require. AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters water-courses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of

the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or affected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall

in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to purchase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-

Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the subregistration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alagu Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun, Esq., but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluq and district of Madura and in the said subregistration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of

land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston by his Attorney H. G. Prichard.

J. Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay
Attornies Madras,
Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs Prichard and Barclay
Attornies Madras.

The Common Seal of the above named the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief
Secretary Government
of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p. m on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard Exeution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carusalloc in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A,
Registrar,
University Madras.
Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.
Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol. 58, pages 421 to 427.
(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar.

7th May 1872.

THE NORTON PRIZE.

THIS Indenture made the Thirty-first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No.-3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at Saint Thome within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thome aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No 17 in Luz Road at Saint Thome aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No. 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, a Hindu Gentleman residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the twenty-sixth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of

Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well-being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose (among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carying out the said resolution, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time

and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of " The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent Loan of 1835-36 for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent Loan of 1842-43 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees Numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the First day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of Two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money

as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks, Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of Interest dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks, Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the Interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies, Stocks, Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded Annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be

added to and form part of the corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Goday Narain Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G. N. GUJPUTTEE RAO.
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T MUTTUSAMI AIYAR
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R. RAGOONATH RAO.
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P. SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY.
Motharapoo Venkatasawmy Naidoo,	M VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO.
Cooror Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C. V. IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.
Pulicat Ramasawmy Chetty,	P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY
Namacara Venkatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY.
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY.
A Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet	
D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chingleput Collector's Office residing at Sydapet.	

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of
C. V Chengulra Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam.
P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsing Rao, Vizagapatam.
} G. L. NARSING RAO.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of
J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum.
G. Neelacunda Aiyar Maramut Sheristadar.
} A. SASHIAH SASTRI.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

University of Madras.

A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy { W. A Porter, M.A. / W S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class.

Sundararamayya, V. ..Presidency Coll.; and Private Study.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A. / M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science ... { J Grose, M A / W E Ormsby, B.A., LL D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganadam Mudaliar, P. .. Presidency Coll.; and Private Study.
Seshaiya, R .. Do do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chetti, P. ...Presidency Coll.; and Private Study.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L. ...Presidency Coll.; and Private Study
Flanagan, C. C. ... Do. do

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science .. { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M A.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, B.A. ...Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M A.

Second Class.

Ramasami Mudaliar, S. ...Presidency Coll ; and Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science ... { W. E. Ormsby, B. A., LL.D. / D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppusami Aiyar, V. ...Pro. Col , Kumbhakonam ; & Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Language..... { J. Bradshaw, M.A. / F. Kielhorn, Ph D.

Third Class

Seshagiri Sastri M. ...Presidency Col. ; and Private Study

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English... ... .A R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.....G U. Pope, D D
History... ... .E. B. Powell, M A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy } J. Richards, M A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B A.

Second Class.

Tamotharam Pillai, C. W. ...Amer Mission Semy., Jaffna.
Visvanatha Pillai, D. C. ... Do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil and Telugu.....H. Bower, D.D.
History .....E. B Powell, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

First Class.

Gopal Rau, T. ...Private Tuition.

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C. ...Presidency College.
Ethirajulu, C. ... Do.
Kandasami, C. ... Do.
Parthasaradhi, M. .. Do.
Parthasaradhi, S. ... Do
Ramasami, B. ... Do.
Venkatakristna Rau, R ... Do.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin.....Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.

Tamil..... ... .Rev. J. B Rodgers.

History..... .....A. R. Symonds, M.A

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class be placed alphabetically.

First Class.

Pæzold, T. C. E ...Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V. ...Presidency College.

Grant, William. ...Private Tuition.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T. ...Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew ...Doveton Protestant College.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... .....,..... ..J. Richards, M.A.

Tamil..... .....H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu..... ... S. Krishnamachari

History..... .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

First Class.

Subramanyan, N. ...Presidency College.
Sankaraiya, A. ... Do

Second Class.

Subroyalu, P. ...Presidency College.
Sivasankaram, C. ... Do.
Snell, E. ... Do.
Rámá Ráu, T. ... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .....H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu..... ..... Rev. J. Clay.
History.....E. B. Powell, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

Second Class.

Tiruvonkatáchári, C. ...Presidency College.
Mangalam, A. J. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Tilayanayagam, M. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Tirumalachari, M. ...Presidency College
Krishnaswami, A. ... Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English ....E. Thompson, M.A.
Tamil..... .....Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.

History.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. S. Smith, M.A.
Physical Science.....R. A. Halley, M.A

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T. ...Presidency College
Murugesan, C. ... Do
Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S ...Amer Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.
Rangachari, S. ...Presidency College.
Ragavendra Rau, R. ... Do.
Venugopalachariyar, V. ... Do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M. ...Presidency College.
Savandaranayagam Pillai, G. P....Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English and Latin..... } J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.
Mulayalam..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.
History..... } E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V.	...Presidency College
Hari Rau, S.	...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Raghunath Rau, R.	... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliar, C.	...Pres. College; and Normal School.
Nallathumbi Mudaliar, S.	... Do. do.
Narasimhachari, V.	...Presidency College.
Palpmanabha Pillai, K.	...Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B.	...Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N.	...Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariar, C. V.	...Presidency College.
Seshachari, S. A.	... Do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R Symonds, M A. Rev. A. Burgess. W. H. Craig, M.A.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D. Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu.....	Major R. M. Macdonald. S. Ramanujaiya.
History....	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
Physical Science.....	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. S. J. Windowe, M.D.

First Class.

Ranganadam Mudaliar, P. ...Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel ...Presidency College.

Sundara Rau, C. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College

Ramasami Aiyar, K ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam ; Normal School ; and Presidency College.

Balaji Rau, P. ...Presidency Coll. ; & Normal School

Kuppuramaswami, K. ...Presidency College.

Srinivasachariar, V. ... Do.

Gopalakrishna Mudali, C. ... Do.

Rama Rau, K. ... Do.

Third Class.

Rangachari, S. ...Presidency College.

Suraiya, N. Presidency College ; and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin.... ..... A. R. Symonds, M.A. ; A. W. Pearson, M.A. ; Rev. A. Burgess.

Tamil..... ..... Rev. C. E. Kennet. ; W. Joyes, Esq.

Kanarese... ..... Rev. D. Sanderson.

Malayalam..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.

History..... E Thompson, M.A. ; C. G. Walker, B.A. ; Rev. J. Bamforth, F.R.G.S.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. Leeming, M.A. ; W. A. Porter, M.A. ; W. S. Foster, B.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. J. Grose, M.A.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K ...Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, C. ...Presidency College.

Murdi Rau, T. ...Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M. ...St. Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T. ...Free School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess

Latin..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu..... Major T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkataramaiya Garu.

Malayalam..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.

History..... P. P. Hutchins, Esq. / W. Miller, M.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastri, K. ...Presidency College

Sundararamayya, V. ...Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.

Moss, James ...Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.

Srinivasa Ragava Aiyangar, S.. Provincial School, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P. ...Presidency College
Seshaiyar, R. ... Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig ... Do.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P. ... Do
Ramalingaiya, Y. ... Do.
Sundaram, T. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D. ...Presidency College.
Sarvothama Rau, A. ...Provincial School, Calicut ; and Presidency College.

Third Class

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar. ... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam ; and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess
Latin..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D. / W. Joyes, Esq.
Telugu..... Major T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkataramaiya Garu.
Malayalam..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.
History and Geography..... W. Stevenson, M.A. / F. Brandt,, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

First Class.

Swaminatha Subba Rau, R . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramaiya, A L.	...Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariar, V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson	...S. P. G. Mis. Somy , Sullivan's Gardens.
Venkatachella Mudaliar, S.	...Presidency College.
Bashyam Chetti, D.	Presidency College.
Sitaramaiya, A.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, T.	...Presidency College.
Aiyasami Aiyar, S	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, G.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Desikachari, V.	...Presidency College.
Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J.	...St. Mary's Seminary ; and Pres. Coll.
Subramaniyan Aiyar, V.	...Presidency College.
Gopalachariar, C. V.	... Do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	H Wigram, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D. D.
Telugu	Y. Venkataramaiya Garu. V. Sundararamayya, B.A.
Kanarese	B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
History	A. Tagg, B.A. W. Stevenson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. S. Foster, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T. ...Prov. School, Bellary; and Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh ...Presidency College.

Jayaram Rau, A. ...Provincial School, Bellary; Presidency College and Private Study.

Govinda Pillai, A. ...High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

Seshaiya, S. ...Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study.

Rangaiya Chetti, S. } Presidency College.

Rangaswami, A. } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Varadachari, R. } Do. do.

Leonard, Charles Michael ...Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, V. ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Rama Aiyar, S. ... Do. do.

Subbaiya, V. ... Do. do.

Duraiswami Mudaliar, M. ...Presidency College.

Krishnaiya, B. ... Do.

Gopala Aiyangar, A. ...High School, Trivandram.

Kristnaswmi, T. S. ...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Satyavageswara Aiyar, V. ...High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

Akilandaiya, C. ...Presidency College.

Rosario, John Leonard } Doveton College; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Chidambara Aiyar, N. } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Sundaram, C. V. } Presidency College.

Ekambara Pillai, M. } Do.

Narayanaswami, A ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam

Devaraja Pillai. ...Normal School; Wesleyan Institution and F. C Mis. Institution, Madras

Anandachari, P. C. ...Presidency College.

Achaiyalingam, S. ...S. P. G High School, Tanjore; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Achutan Nair, U. } Presidency College.

Desikachari, C. } Presidency College and Private Study

Ramachandra Rau, P. ...Pres. Coll.; and F.C. Miss. Institution.
Madava Visvanada Patankar ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau Naidu, M. C. ...Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T. ...Pres. Coll.; and F.C.Miss. Institution.
Ponnan, T. C. ...C.M.S.College,Cottayam;Prov.School, Calicut; and Presidency College.
Sitaram, A. ...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Naidu, P. ...Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbrayan, S. R ...Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R. ... Do.
Subbaiyar, P. ...Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R. ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English,..... H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit ..... Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Latin..... A R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu..... Rev. J Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, B.A.
Kanarese..... Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani..... Major M. W. Carr.

History..... W. Miller, M.A. / J. B. Jones, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E	. .Doveton College and Private Study
Srinivasiah, V	. ProvincialCollege, Kumbhakonam
Gopalachari, S	... Do. do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S.	...Presidency College
Hensman, J. M.	.. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V.	. Presidency College.
Pedroza, F H.	} Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P.	} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P.	...Presidency College.
Raju Sastri, C.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Periyaswami Mudaliar, A.	.. Presidency College.
Subarayar, E. R	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkata Ramaiya, R.	Presidency College
Ananthachari, P	... Do.
Ramaseshaiya, C.	... Do
Subramanyan, C	. Do.
Krishna Murti Aiyangar, T.	Do.
Venkatesan, R.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Mad
Subramanya Aiyar, K.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, M.	...Presidency College

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chetti, P V.	...Presidency College
Bower, W. L.	...Free Church Mis Institution, Mad
Somasundram, C.	...Presidency College.
Ramaswami, P.	... Do.
Athinarayana Chetti, T. M	... Do.
Aiyavaiya, W.	. Do.
Bacon, J. D.	... Do.
Nagamaiya, V.	...High School, Trivandram.
Krishniah, R.	. Do. Coimbatore, and Private Study.
Jesudasen Pillai, I.	...Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	... Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varada Charlu, G. N.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Mad.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin..... H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit. . ... Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu..... Rev. J. Clay. / V Sundararamayya, B.A.
Kanarese..... .. .. Rev. B. Rice
Malayalam..... Rev. E. Diez.
Hindustani. .. . . Inspector-General Balfour.
History..... .... W. Stevenson, M.A. / C. D. Maclean, B A., Mus. Doc.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. H E. Stokes, B A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliar, S	Presidency College
Kalyanasundara, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Nagoji Rau, C.	Presidency College
Sivarama Aiyar, P.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kenny, M.	Private Study.
Ramaswami Raju P. V.	...Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, T.	.. High School, Trivandram
Anantaswami Pau, L.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Masilamani Pillai, D	Do. do.
King, A G.	...Private Study
Krishnama Chari, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramaswami Aiyar, S R.	High School, Trivandram
Swaminath Bavaji Punt	.. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R	.. High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S	. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
D'Souza, W. H.	Presidency College.
Shangunni Menon, T. C.	... Do.
Narasayya Sastri, K S	...Presidency College & Private Study.
Subaji Venkata Rau, A.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Madava Rau, M.	...Presidency College.
Muthuswami Aiyar, M. P.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Seshagiri Aiyar, M.	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, T.	...Presidency College.
Chakrapani Naidu, T.	Do.
Subba Venkaji Tagat, T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, A.	.. Do. do.
Anantanarayana, A. S.	... Do. and Private Study.
Ragava Charlu, V.	...Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J.	... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Daniel, Isaac	...S. P. G. Sem, Sullivan's Gardens & Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliar, V.	...Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, T. C.	... Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	H. Wigram, M A. G. Warlow, M.A. John Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Greek and Latin.....	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani...	Inspector-General Balfour.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu.....	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamayya, B.A.

Kanarese.....	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....	V. Achutha Panikkar. Rev. C. Müller.
History.....	J. Boyle, Esq., C.S. W. Stevenson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Physical Science.....	H. King, A.M., M.B.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chetti, P.	..Presidency College.	
Subba Rau, A.	... Do.	
Coelho, A. J.	... Do.	
Vaidyanadhan, N.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.	
Subramanya Vajpayi, A. G.	... Do.	do.
Ramanujan, K.	... Do.	do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	...Presidency College.	
Scott, T. R.	...Doveton Protestant College.	
Ramadas Aiya, S.	...Presidency College.	
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, V. M	Do.	
Ramachandra Rau, V.	Do.	
Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam	
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	... Do.	do.
Kidd, P. H.	..Doveton Protestant College.	
Srinivasa Ragava Chari, B.	...Presidency College.	
Sesha Aiyar, V.	. Do.	
Rama Rau, K. S	. Do.	
Srinivasa Chari, C	... Do.	
Lawrance, J. C. S.	.. High School, Bangalore	
Terunarana Chari, M.A.	Presidency College.	
Wynne, G.	Presidency Coll., and Private Study.	
Conquest, J.	...High School, Bangalore.	
Narayanaswami Chetti, S.	...Free Church Institution, Madras.	
Ramasastri, V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.	

Thinathayalu Naidu, P.	Presidency College.
Coleman, E	H. S. Bangalore; and Private Study.
Ranga Chari, T. M.	Presidency College.
Muhammed Usman	...Free Church Institution, Madras
Narasimha Aiyar, N. R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kanagasabhai, V.	Presidency College
Annachari, P S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gopala Rau, M	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunatha Chari, N.	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ragava Chari, T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Saminadha Aiyar, T. M.	Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T.	Do. do. and Private Study.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, G.	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T.	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S.	... Do. do.
Ramaswami, B.	Wesleyan Mis School, Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasa Chari, P.	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I.	Provin. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramasami, N.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundararamaiya, V.	High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliar, S.	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, M R.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Paravi Perumal Pillai, A P	High School, Trivandram
Venkataramaiya, T.	Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, A	Private Study.
Saminadha Aiyar, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Purnaiya, S. N	...Wesl. Native Ed Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnasami Mudaliar, N.	...Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	... Do.
Arbuthnot, J.	...Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.

Chokalingam Pillai, M.	...Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M.	...Pres. College and Private Study
Gopala Chari, W.	...Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P.	Do.
Ranga Rau, N.	High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C	...Presidency College.
Kotilingam, I	...Free Church Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N.	H. S. Trivandram; and Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N.	... Do. and Private Study

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett, R.A. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin	R. Rice, B.A.
Tamil	S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. H Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamayya, B.A.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Bice.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar J R. Thomas, B.A.
History	J. A. Boyle, Esq , C S. J Ross, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thompson, M.A. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. T.	...Bp. Cotton's Gram Sch. & Pri Study.
Winckler, E.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

Govinda Pillai, P	High School, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, N	...Private Study.
Seshadria Chari, V. T.	Presidency College.
Chellaya, C.	... Do.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D M ..	Do
Varadarajulu Naidu, G	...Free Church Mis Institution, Madras
Setakavalar, R. N.	...Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T V.	.Presidency College.
Subbaiya, D.	..High School, Bangalore, & Pri. Study
Venkatasubiah, M	.. Private Study.
Madava Aiyan, H	...H. S., Trivandram, and Private Study
Lewis, H M.	...F. C. Mis. Inst , Madras, and Pri Study
Ragaviah, G.	...Free Church Mis Institution, Madras.
Appadorai Aiyar, M.	...H. S., Trivandram, and Private Study
Ranga Chariar, V. V.	Private Study.
Aiyakanu Naiker, T	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Vijaya Ragava Chari, S	... Do do
Ramasubbaiyar, M. S.	...Prov. Coll , Kumbhakonam, & Pres. Coll.
Visvanada Aiyar, K. P	...Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N	...Presidency College, Madras.
Maddox, G	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.	Private Study.
Venkataraman, R	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliar, C	...Presidency College.
Anderson, J R.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.	...Presidency College.
Arumanayagam	...Private Study

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D. John Bradshaw, M.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett, R.A.
Sanskrit.....	A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin.....	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.

Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkataramiah Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett, R.A. W. Miller, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.

First Class.

Sheppard, R. S.	...Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayadu, I.	... Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, S. A.	...Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subaramaiya, C.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, C. T.	...Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C	... Do.
Williams, L. C.	... Do.
Varadachari, G. C.	... Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	... Do.
Gnanamuttu, S.	...S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, H.	...Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, J.	...Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Narayanasami, A	...Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, E.	... Do.
Ramalinga Chetti, M. M.	...Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Subaiya, V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	...Presidency College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S R.	High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachari, P.	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K.	High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastrial, C. A.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Runganatha Rau, K.	... Do.
Sundararamaiya, K.	... Do.
Rajeswara Mudaliar, S.	...Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Subarayan, N.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G.	...Presidency College
Dunhill, E. S.	...Doveton Protestant College
Rangachari, S.	...Presidency College.
Mathew, M.	...High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachari, V.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N.	...High School, Trivandram.
Janakiramaiya, C.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, S C. S.	Presidency College.
Jackson, W. I.	Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T N.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliar, R.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. Subramanya Aiyar	... Do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, C.	Presidency College
Viraragavachari, V.	Do.
Swami Aiyar, S.	... Do.
Appasami Aiyar, C.	F.C. M. Inst., Madras; Private Study.
Daniel Pillai, A. S.	Presidency College, S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Ramanadha Aiyar, K.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanasami Aiyar, S.	...Presidency College, & Private Study.
Thiyagaraja Rau, T. S.	...Private Study.
Noircourt, E de	... Do.

1875

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English...	Capt. W. H. Hallett, R.A. J. Hudson. B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit...	F. Kielhorn, PH. D
Greek and Latin...	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani....	Capt. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil.. .	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu...	Rev. J Clay. V. Sundararamayya, B.A.
Kanarese...	Rev. B. Rice. A. Subba Rau, B A.
Malayalam...	J. R. Thomas, B.A. V. Achutha Panikkar.
History...	W. Miller, M.A. R. B. Michell, M.A.
Mathematics and Nat. Phil...	W. A. Porter, M.A. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL. D. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, C. R.	..,Provincial College, Kumbhakoram.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R.	...Presidency College
Home, W. A.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

Second Class.

Gopala Chari, M. D.	Presidency College.
Bensley, O. H.	Trivandram College
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	... Do.
Kannan, T. K	...Presidency College.
David Joseph.	. Private Study.
Ranga Chari, T. T.	...F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.

Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.	Trivandram College.
Vaidyanadhan, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, P S.	Do. do.
Subrayulu Reddiar, A.	...Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vijiyaragava Chari, C.	...Presidency College.
Varada Chari, V.	Do.
Sadagopa Aiyangar, R.	Private Study.
Chakravarti, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasimha Chari, C. M.	Presidency College.
Nammaiyah Chettiar, C. N.	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnasami Aiyar, M.	Trivandram College, and S P G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayadu, C.	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalasami, T. V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Krishna Rau, K.	Private Study.
Mauriappa Mudaliar, C.	Presidency College.
Ramasami Aiyar, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu, P.	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, A. C.	Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.
Ragunadha Aiyar, S.	Private Study.
Vallayanunda Mudaliar, A.	Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, C.	...Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U.	... Do.
Lokanadha Aiyar, T. V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramasami, P. E.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sami Aiyangar, V. S.	Do. do.
Madavan Krishnan, K. C.	...Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R.	Presidency College.
Virasami Aiyar, A. S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.	...Trivandram College, and Private Study.

Krishnasami, C.	...Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, V.	...Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subramani Aiyar, K.	Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, M	Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, G.	High School, Bangalore.
Sesha Chariar, V.	...Private Study.
Huffton, J S.	... Do.
Venkataramaiya, G.	...F. C Mission Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, T.	...Presidency College.
Ince, T S	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Visvanadha Aiyar, M.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyar, M. K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranga Chariar, P. V	Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanadhan, T. R.	Private Study.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... P. O'Sullivan, Esq; Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.; J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

S. Venkatavarda Aiyangar ...Private Study

1871.

EXAMINERS... ... ... Michael Gould, M.A., LL B.; T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T. ...Private Study.

1874

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A: ...Private Study.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS... ... . { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A.
Clem. Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugesam Pillai, M. ...Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS... ..... { J. D. Mayne, B A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachari, V. ...Presidency College.
Subramanyan Pillai, V. ... Do.
Venkatapati Rau, C Do.

1862

EXAMINERS..... { The Honorable J. B. Norton, B.A.
The Honorable Charles Collett.

Second Class.

Maskell, J. ...Presidency College
Fischer, R ...Private Study
Srinivasachari, T. ... Do.
Parthasaradhi, S., B A. ...Presidency College

1863.

EXAMINERS..... { The Honorable W. Holloway.
The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A. ...Private Study.
Nanabbai Hariddas ... Do

1864

EXAMINERS..... { The Honorable J. B. Norton, B.A
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald ...Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B.A ...Presidency College

1865.

EXAMINERS..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
The Honorable Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, Venkata Rau, B.A ...Presidency College.
Subroylu Chetti, Palakula, B.A.... Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, T., B.A. ...Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandasami Mudaliar, C, B.A. ...Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariar, C., B.A. ...Presidency College
Kuppuramasami, C., B.A. ... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B A. .Presidency College
Ramachandra Rau, P. ... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S ...Private Study
Arivanandam Pillai, J. ... Do.
Savundaranayagam Pillai, G. P. B.A. Presidency College

1868.

EXAMINERS..... { The Honorable J. R. Kindersley.
J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S ...Private Study.
Grant, W. .Presidency College
Kamachandraiya, V. ...Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph ... Do.
Tirumalachari, M A., B.A ...Presidency College
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R ...Private Study.
Arianayagam Pillai, G S. ... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B A. ...Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A. ... Do.
Ramanujachari, T S ...Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS..... { J. W. Handley, B.A.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, V , B A ...Private Study.
Muttusami Aiyar, T. ... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. ...Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A. ... Do.
Babu Rau, U. ... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P. ...Presidency College.
Nallatambhi Mudaliar, T, B.A. ... Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V. ...Private Study.
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, N., B.A... Do.
Balaji Rau, R. ... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. ... Do.
Krishnan, E. K.
Narahari Rau, T. } Do.
Virasami Aiyar, A R.
Kamesam, J. ... Do.
Anandachari, P. ... Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS ..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B. A. ...Private Study.
Sitaramaiya, A., B.A. ... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, S., B.A. ...Presidency College.
Tirumala Charlu, B. ...Private Study.
Kishna Murti, P. N. ... Do.
Kachapaiswariah, A. ... Do.
Venkatasubbarayadu, S. ... Do.
Jaga Rau, M., B A. ...Presidency College.
Ramachandrarau Saib, C. ...Private Study.
Rosario, J. L., B.A. ...Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah ...Private Study.

Ratnavelu Mudaliar, C., B.A. ...Private Study.
Arnachella Sastri, C. ... Do.
Dovaraja Aiyar, S. ... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Tamotharam Pillai, C. W., B A. ...Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyasami Aiyar, M. S., B.A. ...Private Study.
Sundararamayya, V., B.A. ... Do.
Subramanya Sastri, V., B.A. ... Do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastri, C. V., B.A. ...Private Study.
Seshaiyar, R., M.A. ... Do.
Krishnasami Chetti, P V., B A. ... Do.

1873.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M A. ...Private Study.

Third Class.

Durasami Aiyar, T., B.A. ...Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A. .. Do
Rajagopala Chari, V., B A. .. Do.
Venkatesan, R., B A. ... Do.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastri, C. ...Private Study

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T.	...Private	Study
Seshadri Aiyar, K.	...	Do.
Rangasami Aiyangar, A.	. .	Do
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R.	...	Do
Lakshminarasimham, A.	...	Do.
Sarvothama Rau, N.	...	Do.
Lawrence, J. C. S.	...	Do.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S	...	Do
Ramasami Aiyar, M.	...	Do.
Anantacharlu, P. C	...	Do.
Gurumurti, P.	...	Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS... ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

SECOND CLASS.

Ramasami Mudaliar, S., M A.	...	Presidency College, Madras
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A.	...	Do.

THIRD CLASS.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M A.	...	Presidency College, Madras.
Duraisami Aiyangar, S., B A.	...	Do.
Krishnasami Chetti, P., M A.	...	Do.
Ramasubbaiyar, S.	...	Do.
Sesha Charlu, S., B.A.	...	Do.
Subba Aiyar, V , B A.	...	Do.
Madava Rau, T., B.A.	...	Do.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Medicine, including Practice of Physic.	W. C. Maclean, M.D.
Surgery	H. W. Porteous, Esq.
Midwifery	J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Medical Jurisprudence	J Urquhart, M.D.
General Pathology	J. W Mudge, M D.

Flynn, George William ...Madras Medical College.

1871

EXAMINER.....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. ...Madras Medical College

1872.

EXAMINERS.....
R W. Cockerill, Esq.
W J vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A M, M.B

Rockwood, G. ...Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....
J. E. Mayer, Esq
H. B. Montgomery, M D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Gregory, William ...Madras Medical College

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. ...Madras Medical College.
Tyrrell, J. H. ... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. ...Madras Medical College.
Gregory, William ... Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. H. Harris, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahony, Phillip ...Madras Medical College.
John, Mathew ... Do.
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham... Do.
Martin, Jeremiah ... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.....{W. H. Harris, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J. H. ...Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H. King, A.M., M B

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. ...Madras Medical College.
Gregory, W. .. Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Lancaster, J. ...Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H. ... Do.
Nailer, H. A F. Do.
Warder, R ... Do.
Barren, W A. .. Do.
Wilkins, J ... Do.

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B.

O'Hara, W. ...Madras Medical College.
Lechler, H. M. ... Do.

First Examination

EXAMINERS..... { W. Macrae, A M., M.B.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Gray, H. A. C. ...Madras Medical College.
Martin, J. ... Do
Mahoney, P. ... Do.
John, M. ... Do.

1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS. ..... { H. King, A M., M.B. / J. Keess, M D. / A. R. Symonds, M A.

Macdonald, J. — Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M D. / J. Urquhart, M.D.

Barren, W — ...Madras Medical College.
Nailer, H A. F — ... Do
Lancaster, J. — ... Do.
Warder, R. — ... Do

1872

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. Macrae, A M, M B. / G. Bidie, M.B, F.L.S, F R G S.

Pedroza, F H., B A. — ...Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS... ..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D. / W Macrae, A.M, M.B.

O'Hara, W. — ...Madras Medical College.
Wilkins, J — ... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M D. / R. W Cockerill, Esq. / W Macrae, A M., M.B.

John, Mathew — Madras Medical College.

1873.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { E. F. Brockman, Esq.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F R.G S.

Macdonald, D. J ...Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J vanSomeren, M.D.
J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.
E. F. Brockman, Esq.

Lancaster, J ...Madras Medical College.
Warder, R. ... Do.
Nailer, H. A. F. ... Do.

1874.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B.

Simpson, D. ...Madras Medical College.
Maisden, J C. ... Do.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... { J L Paul, A M, M D.
W N Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A
H. D. Paterson, F.R C.S E

Gorman, John. .. Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Subroyachariar Senji ...Civil Engineering Coll., Madra.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R.E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent ...Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Rama Rau, Arcot ...Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred ...Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

Kalantavelu Mudaliar, C. ...Presidency College, and Civ Engineering College, Madras.

1869.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... { Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R.E.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R E
T. H. Going, B A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class

Lynn, E. G. ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

Third Class.

Subbarayar, E. R., B A. ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras

1872.

EXAMINERS..... { Capt. C. J. Smith, R E.
Francis B. Hanna, M A., M.E

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A. ...Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

LaFrenais, J. E . Civil Engineering Col., Madras

Third Class

Mathews, W. A. ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

CONVOCATION

FOR

CONFERRING DEGREES.

1875.

At the Convocation held in the Banqueting Hall, on Friday, the 9th of April 1875, the following Degrees were conferred :—

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
M. A.	
M. Seshagiri Sastri, B.A.	1875.
B. L.	
S. Ramasami Mudaliar, M.A.	1875.
K. Kalyanasundara Aiyar, B.A.	"
A. L. Venkataramana Punt, M.A.	"
S. Duraisami Aiyangar, B.A.	"
P. Krishnasami Chetti, M.A.	"
S. Ramasubbaiyar, B.A.	"
S. Sesha Charlu, B.A.	"
V. Subba Aiyar, B.A.	"
T. Madava Rau, B.A.	"
B. A.	
C. R. Pattabirama Aiyar	1875.
R. Sivasankara Pondiah	"
W. A. Home	"
M. D Gopala Chari	"
O. H. Bensley	"
T. K. Kannan	"
David Joseph	"
T. T Ranga Chari	"
R. Vaidyanadhan	"
P. S. Krishna Rau	"
A. Subrayulu Reddiyar	"
T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar	"
V. Varada Chari	"
R. Sadagopa Aiyangar	"
C. N. Nammaiyah Chettiar	"

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A. *(Contd.)*	
M. Ratnasami Aiyar	1875.
C. Audikesavulu Nayadu	"
C. Mauriappa Mudaliar	"
P. Subbarayulu	"
K. S. Krishnan	"
A. C. Shutie	"
S. Ragunadha Aiyar	"
C. Bashyam Aiyangar	"
U. Sankaran Nayar	"
T. V. Lokanadha Aiyar	"
P. E. Ramasami	"
A. R. Venkataraman	"
C. Krishnasami	"
V. Subbarama Aiyar	"
G. Krishna Rau	"
V. Sesha Chariar	"
J. S. Huffton	"
G. Venkataramaiya	"
T. S. Ince	"
M Visvanadha Aiyar	"
P. V. Ranga Chariar	"
T. R. Ramanadhan	"
A. Narayanasami	1874.
T. S. Thiyagaraja Rau	"
T. N. Ramachandra Aiyar	"
R. Venkataramaiya	1870.
M. Subramanya Aiyar	1874.
S. Rama Subba Aiyar	1873.

Alphabetical Lists

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Names.	Branch.	Class	Passed.	Graduated.
Bamanji Phirozsha	History and Moral Science	Second.	1872.	1873
Flanagan, C. C....	Do.	Third.	1870.	1870
Krishnasami Chetti, P.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Third.		"
Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	History and Moral Science.	Third.	1874.	1874.
Ramasami Mudaliar, S	Do.	Second.	1873.	1873.
Ranganadam Mudaliar, P	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Second	1870.	1870.
Seshagiri Sastri	Language.	Third.	1875.	1875.
Seshaiya, R.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Second	1870.	1870.
Venkataramana Punt, A. L.	History and Moral Science	Third.	"	"

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

	Achaiyalingam, S.... 1869	
	Achutan Nair, U. 1869	
	Adimula Mudaliar, V. 1871	
	Aiyakanu Naicker, T. 187	
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, S. 1868	
	Aiyavaiya, W. 1870	
	Akilandaiya, C. 1869	
	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J. 1868	
	Anandachari, P. C. 1869	
10	Ananda Rau, T. 1871	
	Ananthachari, P. 1870	
	Anantanaryana, A. S. 1871	
	Anantasami Rau, L. 1871	
	Anderson, J. R. 1873	
	Annachari, P. S. 1872	
	Appadorai Aiyar, M. 1873	
	Appasami Aiyar, C. 1874	
	Arbuthnot, J. 1872	
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S. 1863	
20	Arumanayagam, G. 1873	
	Athinarayana Chetti, T. M. 1870	
	Audikesavulu Nayadu, C. 1875	
	Bacon, J. D. 1870	
	Balaji Rau, C. 1859	
	Balaji Rau, P. 1865	
	Bashyam, V. 1864	
	Bashyam Chetti, D.. 1868	
	Bashyam Aiyangar, C. 1875	
	Bensley, O. H. 1875	
30	Bower, W. L. 1870	
	Chakrapani Naidu, T. 1871	
	Chandrasekharam, C. 1874	
	Chellapa Pillai, T. C. 1860	
	Chellaya, C. 1873	
	Chidambara Aiyar, N. 1869	

	Coelho, A. J.	1872
	Coelho, S. C. S.	1874
	Coleman, E.	1874
	Conquest, J.	1872
40	Cooney, H.	1873
	Damodara Mudaliar, C.	1872
	Daniel, Issac	1871
	Daniel Pillai, A. S.	1874
	Desikachari, C.	1869
	Desikachari, V.	1868
	D'Souza, W. H.	1871
	Devaraju Pillai	1869
	Dunhill, E. S.	1874
	Duraisami Aiyangar, S.	1870
50	Duraisami Aiyar, T.	1868
	Duraisami Mudaliar, M...	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M.....	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Ethirajulu, C.	1859
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, S.	1874
	Gopalachari, S.	1870
	Gopalachariar, C. V.	1868
60	Gopalakrishna Mudali, C....	1856
	Gopala Rau, T....	1859
	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	1869
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G.	1870
	Gopala Chari, W.	1872
	Gopala Chari, M. D.	1875
	Gopalachari, V.	1874
	Gopala Rau, M.	1872
	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869
	Govindaraju Aiyangar, R.	1869
70	Govindu Rau, S.	1871
	Grant, William	1860
	Gundu Rau, J....	1871

Gurumurti, P. 1872
Hanumanta Rau, B. 1874
Hari Rau, S. 1864
Hensman, J. M. 1870
Home, W. A. 1875
Huffton, J. S. 1875
Ince, T. S. 1875
80 Jackson, W. J.... 1874
Jagaran Maridas Pillai, M. 1866
Janakiramaiya, C. 1874
Jesudasen Pillai, I.... 1870
Joseph, K. C. 1872
Joseph, David 1875
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K. 1871
Kanagasabhai, V. 1872
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M. 1873
Kandasami, C. 1859
90 Kannan, T. K. 1875
Kenny, M. 1871
Kidd, Daniel Wilson 1868
Kidd, P. H. 1872
King, A. G. 1871
Kodanda Ramaswami Aiyar. 1865
Kotilingam, I.... 1872
Krishna Aiyar, V. 1874
Krishniah, R. 1870
Krishnaiya, B. 1869
100 Krishnamachari, C. V. 1864
Krishnamachari, S 1871
Krishna Menon, T. C. 1871
Krishna Murti Aiyangar, T. 1870
Krishnan, K. S. 1875
Krishna Rau, B. 1864
Krishna Rau, N. 1872
Krishna Rau, N. 1873
Krishna Rau, T. V. 1873
Krishna Rau, G. 1875

110	Krishna Rau, P. S.	1875
	Krishna Rau Naidu, M. C.	1869
	Krishnasami Mudaliar, N.	1872
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, P.	1866
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.	1867
	Krishnaswami, A.	1862
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	1867
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	1867
	Krishnaswami, T. S.	1869
	Krishnaswami Chetti, T. V....	1870
120	Krishnasami, C.	1875
	Krishna Warriyar, E.	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K.	1865
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	1872
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, G.	1872
	Lakshmi Narasimha, A.	1872
	Lawrance, J. C. S.	1872
	Lazarus, J.	1874
	Leonard, Charles Michael	1869
	Lewis, H. M.	1873
130	Lokanadha Aiyar, T. V....	1875
	Madava Visvanada Patankar	1869
	Madava Rau, M.	1871
	Madava Aiyan, H.	1873
	Maddox, G.	1873
	Madhava Rau, T.	1872
	Mahadeva Sastrial, C. A.	1874
	Mahadeva Aiyar, K....	1874
	Mangalam, A. J.	1862
	Mangapati Naidu, P.	1869
140	Marsden, E.	1870
	Mauriappa Mudaliar, C.	1875
	Moss, James	1867
	Muhammed Usman	1872
	Murdi Rau, T....	1866
	Murugesan, C.	1864
	Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P.	1871

	Nagamaiya, V.	1870
	Nagoji Rau, C.	1871
	Nalla Tambi Mudali, S.	1864
150	Nammaiyah Chettiar, C. N.	1875
	Narasayya Sastri, K. S.	1871
	Narasimha Aiyar, N. R.	1872
	Narasimhachari, C.	1864
	Narasinga Rau, G.	1874
	Narayanaswami, A.	1869
	Narayanaswami Chetti, S.	1872
	Narayanasami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869
	Narayanasami, A.	1874
160	Nevins Pillai, S.	1865
	Noircourt, E. de	1874
	Pœzold, T. C. E.	1860
	Palpanabha Pillai, K.	1864
	Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V.	1870
	Parankusa, T.	1863
	Parthasaradhi, M.	1859
	Parthasaradhi, S.	1859
	Pathasardhi Aiyangar, V. M.	1872
	Pattabirama Aiyar, C. R.	1875
170	Pedroza, F. H	1870
	Periyaswami Mudaliar, A.	1870
	Ponnan, T. C.	1869
	Purnaiya, P. N.	1872
	Ragava Charlu, V.	1871
	Ragava Chari, T.	1872
	Ragavenda Rau, R.	1862
	Ragaviah, G.	1873
	Ragunadha Aiyar, S.	1875
	Ragunath Chari, N.	1872
180	Ragunatha Rau, M. R.	1872
	Ragunatha Rau, R.	1864
	Rajagopalachariar, V.	1868
	Rajaram Rau, T.	1866

	Rajeswara Mudaliar, S. ...	1874
	Raju Sastri, C. ...	1870
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, T.	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V....	1872
	Ramachandra Rau, V	1872
190	Ramachandra Venkaji, T....	1872
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.	1874
	Ramadas Aiyar, S.	1872
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R.	1871
	Ramalingaiya, Y.	1867
	Ramalinga Chetti, M. M.	1874
	Ramanujan, K.	1872
	Ramaswami, B.	1859
	Ramaswami, B	1872
	Ramasubbaiyar, M. S.	1873
200	Rama Rau, T. ...	1861
	Rama Rau, K.	1865
	Rama Rau, P. ...	1870
	Rama Rau, M.	1870
	Rama Rau, T. ...	1871
	Rama Rau, K. S.	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	1872
	Ramaswami Sastri, K.	1867
	Ramaswami, P.	1870
	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	1870
210	Ramaswami Mudaliar, S.	1871
	Ramaswami Raju, P. V.	1871
	Ramaseshaiya, C.	1870
	Ramanadha Aiyar, K.	1874
	Ramanadhan, T. R.	1875
	Ramasami, P. E.	1875
	Ramu Aiyar, S.	1869
	Rangachari, S.	1868
	Rangachari, S.	1865
	Ranga Chari, T. M.	1872
220	Ranga Chariar, V. V	1873

	Ranga Chari, T. T.	1875
	Ranga Chariar, P. V.	1875
	Ranganadam Mudaliar, P.	1865
	Ranganatha Rau, K.	1874
	Rangaiya Chetti, S.	1869
	Rangasami, A.	1869
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P.	1870
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M	1871
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	1872
230	Ratnasami Aiyar, M.	1875
	Ratnavelu, A.	1864
	Ratnavelu Chetti, P.	1872
	Rosario, John Leonard	1869
	Rungachari, S.	1874
	Sadagopa Aiyangar, R.	1875
	Saminadha Aiyar, T M.	1872
	Saminadha Aiyar, S.	1872
	Sanjiva Rau, V.	1860
	Sankaran Nayar, U	1875
240	Sankaraiya, A	1861
	Sankunni Warriyar, N.	1873
	Sarvottama Rau, A.	1867
	Sarabbalingam Nayadu, I.	1874
	Satyavageswara Aiyar, V.	1869
	Savândaranayagam Pillai, G. P	1863
	Scott, T. R.	1872
	Sesha Chariar, V.	1875
	Sesha Aiyar, V.	1872
	Seshachari, A.	1864
250	Seshadria Chari, V. T.	1873
	Seshagiri Aiyar, K.	1866
	Seshagiri Aiyar, M.	1871
	Seshaiya Sathu	1869
	Seshaiyar, R.	1867
	Setakavalar, R. N.	1873
	Shangunni Menon, T. C.	1871
	Sheppard, R. S.	1874
	Shrinivasachariar, V.	1865

	Shrinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1869
260	Shrinivasa Ragava Aiyangar, S.	1867
	Shutie, S. A.	1874
	Shutie, A. C.	1875
	Srinivasiah, V.	1870
	Srinivasa Rau, A.	1871
	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1875
	Singaravelu, M.	1869
	Sitaram, A.	1863
	Sitaramaya, A.	1868
	Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	1872
270	Sivasankaram, C.	1861
	Sivasankara Pondiah, R.	1875
	Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871
	Snell, Edmund.	1860
	Somasundram, C.	1871
	Srinivasa Chari, C. V.	1872
	Srinivasa Chari, P.	1873
	Srinivasa Ragava Chari, B.	1872
	Subarayar, E. R.	1870
	Subaiya, V.	1874
280	Subarayan, N.	1874
	Subaji Venkata Rau, A.	1871
	Subba Rau, A.	1872
	Subba Venkaji Tagat, T.	1871
	Subbaiya, D.	1873
	Subbaiya, V.	1869
	Subbarayan, V.	1869
	Subbarayan, C.	1861
	Subbarayan, S. R.	1869
	Subbarayulu, P.	1875
290	Subbarama Aiyar, V.	1875
	Subramanya Aiyar, M.	1874
	Subaramaiya, C.	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, N.	1864
	Subramanya Aiyar, K.	1870
	Subramanya Aiyar, I.	1872
	Subramanya Vajapayi, A. G.	1872

	Subramanyan Aiyar, V.	1868
	Subramanyan Aiyar, R.	1869
	Subramanyan, N.	1866
300	Subramanyan, C.	1870
	Subrayulu Reddiyar, A.	1875
	Subroyalu, P.	1861
	Sundaram, C. V.	1869
	Sundaram, T.	1867
	Sundara Rau, T.	1874
	Sundaresa Mudaliar, R.	1874
	Sundararamaiya, V.	1867
	Sundararamaiya, V	1872
	Sundararamaiya, K.	1874
310	Sundara Rau, C.	1865
	Sundara Varada Charlu, G. N.	1870
	Suraiya, N.	1865
	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swaminatha Aiyar, G.	1868
	Swaminatha Bavaji Punt	1871
	Swaminatha Subba Rau, R.	1868
	Tamotharam Pillai, C. W.	1858
	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	1860
	Taylor, J. T.	1873
320	Terunarana Chari, M. A.	1872
	Thimathayalu Naidu, P.	1872
	Thiyagaraja Rau, T. S.	1874
	Tillaiyanayugam, M.	1862
	Tirumalachari, M.	1862
	Tiruvenkatachari, C.	1862
	Unni Erati, M.	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliar, S	1872
	Vaidyanadhan, N.	1872
	Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S.	1872
330	Vaidyanadhan R	1875
	Varadachari R.	1869
	Varadachari, G. C.	1874
	Varada Chari, V.	1875
	Varadarajulu Naidu, G.	1873

Vasudeya Rau, S. ... 1872
Vedantachari, P. ... 1874
Venkatakrishna Rau, R. ... 1859
Venkataramaiya, A. L. .. 1868
Venkata Ramaiya, R. ... 1870
340 Venkataramaiya, T. ... 1872
Venkataraman, A. R. ... 1875
Venkataramaiya, G. ... 1875
Venkataramaiya, R. ... 1870
Venkatachala Mudaliar, S. ... 1869
Venkatesan, R. ... 1870
Venkatakrishna Rau, S.... 1870
Venkatasubiah, M.... ... 1873
Venkataraman, R. ... 1873
Venkata Rau, G. 1873
350 Venugopalachariar, V. ... 1863
Vijaya Ragava Chari, S. ... 1873
Viraragavachari, V. .. 1874
Visvanatha Pillai, D. C. ... 1858
Visvanada Aiyar, K. P.... 1873
Visvanadha Aiyar, M. ... 1875
Winckler, E. ... 1872
Winfred, C. T. ... 1870
Williams, L. C... 1874
Wynne, G. ... 1872

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. ... 1874
Narahari Rau 1871
Venkatavarada Aiyangar ... 1874

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

	Aiyasami Aiyar, M. S.	1872
	Ananda Chari, P.	1869
	Anantacharlu, P. C.	1874
	Arnachella Sastri, C.	1870
	Arivanandam Pillai, J.	1867
	Arianayagam Pillai, G. S., B.A.	1868
	Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868
	Bashyam Aiyangar, V., B.A.	1869
	Babu Rau, A	1869
10	Balaji Rau, R.	1869
	Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.	1873
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863
	Devaraju Aiyar, S.	1870
	Duraisami Aiyar, T., B.A.	1873
	Duraisami Aiyangar, S., B.A	1875
	Evers, J.	1870
	Fischer, R.	1862
	Guramurti Aiyar, P.	1869
	Gurumurti, P.	1874
20	Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1870
	Grant, W., B.A.	1868
	Haridas, N.	1863
	Jaga Rau, M., B.A.	1870
	Kachapaiswariah, A.	1870
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A.	1875
	Kamesam, J.	1869
	Kandaswami Mudaliar, C., B.A.	1866
	Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A.	1867
	Krishnan, E. K.	1869
30	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.	1868
	Krishnasami Chetti, P. V., B.A.	1872
	Krishnamurti, P. N.	1870
	Krishnasami Chetti, P., M.A.	1875
	Lacey, J.	1868
	Lawrence, J. C. S.	1874

	Lakshminarasimham, A....	1874
	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.	1867
	Maskell, J.	1862
	Madava Rau, T., B.A.	1875
40	Muttuswami Aiyar, T.	1869
	Nallatambi Mudaliar, T., B A.	1859
	Narahari Rau, T.	1869
	Nevins Pillai, S., B.A.	1870
	Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, M., B.A....	1869
	Parthasaradhi, S., B.A.	1862
	Rajagopalachari, V...	1861
	Rajagopala Chari, V., B.A.	1873
	Rama Rau, T., B.A.	1866
	Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867
50	Ramasami Aiyar, M.	1874
	Ramachandraiya, V.	1868
	Ramanujachari, T. S.	1868
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869
	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.	1870
	Ramasami Mudaliar, S., M.A....	1875
	Ramasubbaiyar, S., B.A....	1875
	Ratnavelu Mudaliar, B.A	1870
	Rozario, J L., B.A.	1870
	Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A.	1865
60	Sarvothama Rau, N.	1874
	Savandaranayagam Pillai, G. P., B.A.	1867
	Seshaiyar, R., M.A.	1872
	Sesha Charlu, S., B.A.	1875
	Shrinivasachari, T.	1862
	Sitaramaiya, A., B.A.	1870
	Snell, E., B.A.	1864
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869
	Subramanya Aiyar, V.	1839
	Subba Aiyar, V., B.A.	1875
70	Subbarayan, C., B.A.	1868
	Subramanya Aiyan, S.	1868
	Subroylu Chetti, P., B.A.	1861
	Subramanyan Pillai, V.	1865

Subramanya Sastri, V. 1872
Sundararamayya, V., B.A. 1872
Sundaram Sastri, C. V. 1872
Tamotharam Pillai, C. W., B.A. 1871
Thompson, R. 1864
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C, B.A... 1867
80 Tirumalachari, M. A., B.A. 1868
Tirumala Charlu, B. 1870
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. 1869
Venkatapati Rau, C. 1861
Venkatesan, R., B.A. 1873
Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A 1875
Viraswami Aiya, A. R. 1869

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. 1871
Flynn, George William 1858

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. 1868
Gregory, W. 1868
John, Mathew 1873
Nailer, H. A. F. 1874

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Gorman, John... 1867

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Grant, Alfred	1865
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Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A.	1871
Simpson, James Thomas	1869
Subarayar, E. R., B.A.	1871
Subroyachariar, Senji	1864

University of Madras.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages.

English.....
- Poetry—J. H LeFanu, B.A.
- Prose—C. Waters, M.A.
- General English.—D. Duncan, M A. G. M. Rae, M.A.

Sanskrit.....F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin.....R. C W. Raban, M.A.

Persian and Hindustani.....Capt. F. H. Tyrrell.

Tamil.....
- V. Krishnama Charlar.
- W. Joyes, Esq.

Telugu.....
- Rev J. Clay.
- V. Sundararamayya, B A.

Kanarese.....
- Rev. B Rice.
- A. Subba Rau, B.A.

Malayalam.....
- J. R. Thomas, B.A.
- V. Achuta Panikkar.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic .....G. Thom, M A.

Algebra .....Rev. J. H Walton

Euclid .....
- J. Marsh, Esq.
- T. Gopala Rau, B A.

History and Geography.

English History.....
- C. W. Pearce, Esq
- D Sinclair, M A

Indian History.....
- C M Barrow, B A
- A. L. Venkataramana Punt, M A

Geography.....
- Rev. E. Sell.
- G Duncan, Esq

UNDER-GRADUATES

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rangasami Aiyangar, S.	...Government Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Mayaveram, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Aiyar, R.	...Taluq School, Puducottah, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Aiyar, M. R.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Chester, B. H.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	Wesleyan Mission School, Nidamangalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Natarnja Pillai, K.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Newland, A. G. E.	Private study and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Vijayaragava Charri, K.	Govindu Nayadu's School and Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Saminadhan, V.	S. P. G High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Combaconum
Krishnan, C. R.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Jadavallabhar, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Jayaraja Rau, R.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasan, R. C.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Guruvappa Chetti, J.	...Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ekambaram, S.	...Patcheappah's High School and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Lakshmanan, R.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Aiyar, T. M.	Presidency College, Madras.
Kuruvila, P. V	...C M. S. College, Cottayam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Sadasivan, T.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Lakshmana Aiyar, S. M.	Zillah School, Madura, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishnasawmy Aiyar, A.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Duraisami Pillai, V.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Presidency College, Madras.
O'Flaherty, P. H.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Tharyan, P. T.	Mission School, Mavelicara, and C M. S. College, Cottayam.
Narayanasami Aiyar, A.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Kunju Krishna Panikkar, M.	High School, Ernakulum, and College, Trevandrum.
Singaravelu Pillai, P. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
Duraisami Chetti, C. P.	Taluq and Zillah Schools, Cuddalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, C.	High School, Coimbatore, and S. P. G. Anglo-Ver. School, Vepery.
Guru Sing, A.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Duraisami Aiyar, N.	Do. do.
Achchutan Nayar, K.	Rate School, Munchari, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramasami Aiyar, M.	Zillah School, Madura.
Subba Rau, K.	Provincial and London Mission Schools, Bellary.
Kuriyan, N K.	C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Thomas, S V.	Boarding School, Minjavanapuram, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Somasundara Pillai, S.	C. M. S English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ragava Aiyangar, S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and Presidency College, Madras.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, A	Taluq School, Trivellore, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkataramayya, M	London Mission and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Bapu Rau, M	London Mission School, Bellary.
Krishna Rau, S.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangaloro
Forsyth, J R	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Krishnasamu Aiyangar, S.	Town School,and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayanasami, V R	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Appasami, R	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Gopalan Nayar, T	Rate School, Betut Pudiangady, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Nilakanta Aiyar, T K	School, Shencottah, and College, Trevandrum.
Chandran, J	German Mission Middle School, Nettoor, and Brennen's Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Ramachendra Rau, D	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular High School, Masulipatam
Pranatartiharan, S	Wesleyan Mission School, Nidamangalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K	Town School, and ProvincialCollege, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	Do do.
Sudarsana Chari, K. M	Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Venkatasubba Rau, G.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ramanuja Chari, K.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Chidambram.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Muktisvara Rau, K.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular High School, Masulipatam
Harihara Aiyan, S.	District School, Attungul, and College, Trevandrum.
Kannan, C.	Provincial School, Calicut, and Brennen's Zillah Sch, Tellicherry.
Ramasami Aiyar, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Chari, V.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbramanya Aiyar, S A.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Meer Sudruddeen	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore
Ramasami Dikshitar, A.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Gopalan, N.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Mahalinga Aiyan, S.	School, Trichoor, and High School, Ernakulam.
Varada Chari, B.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Vedanayagam Pillai, E. T.	Taluq School, Erode, and High School, Coimbatore
Browne, S. T.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Kuryan, K. J.	Mission School, Puthuppalli, and C M. School, Cottayam.
Satagopa Chariyar, V.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sitaraman, K.	Zillah School, Madura, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Rau, D.	Zillah School, Kurnool, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkataramanuja Rau, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Viraragava Aiyar, P.	Free Church Mission Institution, Nellore.
Gnanapragasam Pillai, N.	Seminary, Vidiarpuram, and S P G. High School, Tanjore.
Ranga Rau, A.	School, Triplicane, and Presidency College, Madras.
Sabapati Mudaliar, T.	London Mission Institution and Patcheappah's High-School, Madras.
Venkataraman, N.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramasami, S.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundaram Aiyar, R.	Taluq School, Trivellore, and Provincial College, Combaconum
Tirumala Rau, K.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.
Kolandavelu, J.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Tambiyagny Chetti, C. D. S.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Rangasami Nayakar, A.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Subbarayan, P. A.	Zillah School, Salem, and High School, Coimbatore.
Aramutu Aiyangar, S.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie.
Mukunda Rau, M.	Anglo-Vernacular School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, P.	High School, Bangalore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, A.	District School, Shencottah, and College, Trevandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, M. S.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Narayana Aiyar, P.	Taluq and Zillah Schools, Madura
Saminadha Aiyar, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mathevan Pillai, C. M.	High School, Ernakulam.
Janardhanam, B.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Chidambara Rau, T.	Zillah School, Kurnool.

Names.	*Where Educated*
Balakrishnan, D. A.	Zillah School, Salem.
Krishnasami Chetti, C.	Normal School, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Venkatarama Aiyar, C.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayanasami, V.	Town School,and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sankaranarayana, P	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole, and High School, Vizianagram.
Arunachala Mudaliar, V.	High School, Bangalore
Lakshminarasimham, Y.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Dowlaishweram, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry
Krishna Rau, C. S	S P. G High School, Tanjore.
Ramasami, M.	Free Church Mission School,Nellore
Kuppusami, S.	Grant-in-Aid School, Komal, and Provincial College, Combaconum
Vallinayagam Pillai, P. C.	District School, Kolar, and College, Trevandrum
Wood, C. S.	Mission School, Mutyalpad, and S.P. G. A.-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Venkatesvara Aiyan, R.	District School, Quilon, and College, Trevandrum.
Ganapati Aiyar, T. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Kamesvara Rau, B.	Anglo-Ver. School, Coringa, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry
Venkoba Chari, P.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishna Rau, S.	Central School, Palghaut, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sami Mudaliar, P.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishnasami Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Appadurai Aiyar, T.	Grant-in-Aid School, Laulgudi, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rama Rau, C. V.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V.	Town School,and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated*
Adikesavulu Reddiar, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Ananda Aiyar, R.	Zillah School, Madura, and London Mission Institution, Madras
Venkatappaiya, M	Taluq School, Viravaseram, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ramanjulu, C	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Venkoba Rau, C	Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishna Bhatta, U. C	Provincial School, Mangalore
Sundarasa Pillai, M.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subramanya Aiyar, M	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Annasami Aiyar, S.	Seminary, Sawyerpuram, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Pinto, J. B.	Milagris' School and Private study.
Sambhamurti, K.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayana Chari, P.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Narayanasami Aiyar, G.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Ramanna, P.	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore.
Vencata Chari, T S.	S P G. High School, Tanjore.
Narasinga Rau, K. U.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Gomes, J. D.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subbaraya Pillai, V.	Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Raghavendra Rau, N.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Tolasinga Mudaliar, T.	Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S. K.	Seminary, Vedyapuram, and S P. G. High School. Tanjore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, K. T	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Chakkarapani Aiyangar, R.	Town School, and ProvincialCollege, Combaconum.
Margenout, J G.	Academy, Colombo, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, S	Moopanar's School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Dawes, F G. S.	Bishop Cotton's School and Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Krishnappa, C. K.	District School and High School, Bangalore.
Sudarsana Mudaliyar, V. E.	Anglo-VernacularSchool, Wallajapet, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Jaganadha Rau, G.	Zemindary School, Purlakemedy, and HinduAnglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Gopala Aiyar, T. A.	Taluq School, Sivaroor, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Natesan, S. M.	TownSchool, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Varada Chari, P.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatachalam, D.	Central and Mission Schools, Nursapur.
Lakshminarasu, P.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore
Rajagopal Aiyangar, T.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie.
Ramamurti, S.	High School, Vizianagram.
Rangasami Aiyar, N.	Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Trivellore.
Ranga Chari, C.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ittiyera, T. P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Kelu Nayar, C.	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Rajagopala Rau, G., *alias* Ghanas Syaman, G.	High School, Vizianagram, and Zillah School, Berhampore.
Srinivasa Rau, G.	Provincial School, Bellary, and Zillah School, Cuddapah.
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, S.	Moopanar's School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Aiyar, T. R.	District School, Quilon, and College, Trevandrum.
Nadhamuni Chetty, S.	Pacheappah's High School, Madras.
Vedakhan, S. J.	C. M. Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, G. M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudi, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Fernandez, W. B.	Grant-in-Aid School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam.
Natesa Dikshitar, M. A.	School, Sirangum, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ratna Mudaliar, P. S.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Venkataramayya, T.	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Venkata Rau, B.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kuppusami Aiyar, A.	School, Trivadi, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayanaiya, M.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Raju Mudaliar, N. R.	Provincial College, Madras, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Ramanuja Chari, P.	High School, Bangalore.
Mahava Rau, B.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular High School, Masulipatam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rajagopala Pillai, V.	S. P. G. School, Valam, and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Srinivasaragava Chari, T. C. N.	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram
Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Tritrapundi and Manargudi.
Subba Rau, F.	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Hanumanta Rau, D.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ratnasabhapati Chetti, C.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Ganapati Subba Aiyar, M.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Balakrishna Rau, V	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and Presidency College, Madras.
Sanjivi Aiyar, W.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Rau, E. S.	Town School, Combaconum, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sadasivan, K V.	Taluq School, Puducottah, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Baptist, F. A.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Krishna Menon, K.	High School, Ernakulam.
Sundra Mudaliar, P.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, M.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramachendra Sastri, V. P	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subramanya Aiyar, R. S.	High School, Ernakulam, and Union High School, Palghaut.
Balaram Pandai, A.	Taluq School, Arcot, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Krishnan Nayar, M. R	Union School, Allatur, and Union High School, Palghaut
Laksmipati, S.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Sama Aiyar, P.	Zillah School, Madura.
Balasundara Mudaliar, S	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Esavanta Rau, A. G.	Zillah School, Chittoor

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramanadha Aiyar, G.	Moopanar's School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Tharyan, C.	Mission School, Mavelicara, and C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Horgan, D	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rama Rau, G.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, N.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Melagiri Rau, S. V	Wardlaw Institution and Provincial School, Bellary.
Rama Narayana Aiyar, S.	High School, Ernakulam.
Iswara Aiyar, S.	Church of Scotland Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Pillai, T.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and S. P G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Rau, G.	Zillah and Central Schools, Madura
Damodara Menon, K.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Aravamuthu Aiyangar, K.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Gnanapragasam, P.	St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Rau, E. B.	Taluq School, Erode, and High School, Coimbatore.
Annamalai Pillai, M.	Rate School, Bhownageri, and Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambram.
Padmanabha Menon, K. P.	High School, Ernakulam, and College, Trevandram.
Desika Chari, P.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Lee, J. R.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Buchiraju, K.	London Mission and Normal Schools, Vizagapatam.
Nagoji Rau, T.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayana Aiyar, K. V.	Roman Catholic School, and High School, Coimbatore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Cochran, R. L.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Namberumal Chetti, T.	Patcheappah's High School and Presidency College, Madras.
Sethu Rau, D.	Provincial and London Mission Schools, Bellary.
Narayanan, S. R.	Central and Zillah Schools, Madura.
Somasundara Mudaliar, R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Matthan, K. J.	C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Sesha Aiyan, R.	High School, Coimbatore, and College, Trevandram.
Sriramulu Chetti, C.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Sundara Chari, C.	London Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramakrishna Pillai, A.	District School, Changanachery, and College, Trevandram.
Abraham, A.	Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Janaki Rau, P.	London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.
Peraju, B.	Normal School, Vizagapatam.
Kodandarama Aiyar, D.	Taluq School, Krishnagerri, and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Chinnatambi, T. C.	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School Vepery.
Nagoji Rau, N.	Zillah School, Kurnool.
Ramasami Aiyar, R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Krishnasami Aiyar, N.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ragava Pillai, P.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ragava Chari, K.	Do. do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, N	Do do.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasam, K.	C M S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwarah, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Venkatasubbaiyan, G.	College, Trivandram, and High School, Ernakulam.
Lakshmisubba Aiyar, E.	School, Prodatur, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Ragavendra Rau, P	Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Vencataramanen, C. H.	High School, Coimbatore.
Kodandarama Pillai, N.	Free Church Mission Institution, and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnasami Nayadu, N.	Normal and Hindu Proprietary Schools, Madras.
Mahomed Aboo Turabsavee.	Madrisa-i-Auzum and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Singaravelu Mudaliar, A.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Subramanya Aiyar, S	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Seminary, Vidyarpuram.
Subrayalu Nayadu, C.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. C.	London Mission Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Rau, N.	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivilliputtur, and C. M S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Subba Rau, B	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Narasinga Rau, Atmakoor.	Zillah School, Kurnool.
Ramachandra Aiyar, C. E	High School, Coimbatore.
Lacey, J. E.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras, and Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Pallayya, J.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Somanna, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School of Parvatipoor, and London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Ippan, G.	Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam, and College, Trivandram.
Bapu Rau, A.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Chennakesavulu Nayadu, C R.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Venkatanarasimham, D.	Noble High School, Masulipatam and Private Study.
Abraham, K. V.	High School, Ernakulam.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, P.	Zillah School, Chittoor, and Free Church Mission School, Chingleput.
Hanumanta Rau, V.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, T.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Narayana Menon, T	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramalingam, V.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Shermadavy, and C M S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Agnisawmi, T D.	Zillah School, Salem, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Kesavan, J.	District School, Nagatoomkara, and College, Trivandram.
Tirumalairaya Mudaliar, A.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, C. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Krishna Aiyar, M.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondy.
Nallaperumall Pillai, T. A.	College, Trivandram.
Narayana Aiyar, P	School, Juggumpet, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Varadarajulu Nayadu, S	Presidency College and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Manikkam Pillai, T. R	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Raman, M.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramaswami Pillai, T.	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Velayudham Pillai, N.	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatachala Aiyar, S. R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Wright, H. G.	Doveton Protestant College, and Private Study.
Kannayya, V.	Grant-in-Aid School, Bobbili, and Normal School, Vizagapatam.
Ramanujam Pillai, P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad, and Zillah School, Madura.
Jones, T.	London Mission and Bishop Corrie's Grammar Schools, Madras.
Kesava Rau, D.	Free Church Mission Institution and Presidency College, Madras.
Nallaperumal Pillai, C.	Church Mission Society's Institution and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Krishnamachari, C.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Michael, C. M.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Narasimham, D.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Venkatachari, A.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Narayanasami Aiyar, C.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sabbapathiya Pillai, M.	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Varadaraja Mudaliar, P.	Patcheappah's High School and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Seshachella Mudaliar, C	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College, Madras.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, M.	Zillah School, Madura.
Subramanya Aiyar, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajapet, and Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Gopala Menon, M	Private Study and Provincial School, Calicut.
Mahomed Abdul Hie.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and Presidency College, Madras.
Muttichidambara Pillai.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, L.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramasami Aiyar, T	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Rangasami Mudaliar, A.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Tillaisubbramanya Chetti, G. B.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Arokiyasami, S	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Cornelius Pillai, A.	London Mission Institution and Presidency College, Madras.
Narayanasami Mudaliar, V	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput.
Alasingara Chari, M O.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Vaikantam Aiyar, S	Anglo-Vernacular School, Strevycoontam, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Kannan Menon, R.	School, Kollungode, and Union High School, Palghaut.
Muthuvirasami Mudali, C	Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Saminadhan, S.	C. M. S Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, T	Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Venkataramadas, G	Zillah School, Berhampore.
Appaji Aiyar, D. S.	School, Kolar, and High School, Coimbatore.
Jaganadha Rau, A.	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras, and Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Lakshmana Pattar, K	Union High School, Palghaut.
Visvanadham, S	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ganapati Aiyan, R.	District School, Takally, and College, Trivandrum.
Pedroza, J. W.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Seshagiri Rau, A.	Central School, Narsapur, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ragava Chari, T.	Taluq School, Trivalore, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Chari, V. K.	Patcheappah's High School, and Presidency College, Madras.
Sivavasam, A. D.	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Sundaram, N.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Balakrishna Aiyar, N.	Normal School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramasami Aiyangar, T.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramasvara Rau, K.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Raghavendra Rau, K	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Tomma, M. C	C. M. S College, Cottayam.
Mullikarjunudu, D	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore
Narasimhaswami, B	Taluq School, Russelcondah, and Zillah School, Berhampore.
Vedavyasa Rau, C	Zillah School, Salem, and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore
Viravenka Aiyar, C	Central School, Narsapur, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Krishnamurti, V.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Ratnavelu, M	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Chari, P. S. M	Free Church Mission and Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram
Thinathayalu Nayadu, C.	Free Church Mission School, Trivellore.
Mahomed Abdul Khalek	Madrisa-i-Auzum and Presidency College, Madras.
Munis, G. J.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Narayana Rau, T G	S P G. High School, Tanjore.
Sami Aiyar, N	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Suryanarayana Rau, B	London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Gurusami Chetti, C.	Union and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Narayana Rau, V	Anglo-Vernacular School, Vencataghiri, and Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Srinivasa Rau, S.	School, Tadpatri, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkoba Rau, C	Zillah School, Salem.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Venkayya, D	Central School, Narsapur, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
D'Rozario, C A.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Ganapati, A	Town School,and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Janakiram Nayadu, C	Patcheappah's High School, and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Kumarasami Mudaliar, C	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Mutusami Aiyar, S. A	Town School, and ProvincialCollege, Combaconum.
Ramamurti, A	High School, Vizianagram
Subbaya Chetti, S.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Subbramanya Aiyar, C.	Patcheappah's Branch, and Free Church Mission Schools, Conjeveram.
Appasami Aiyar, R	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Aiyar, S	School, Chowghaut, and Union High School, Palghaut.
Narayana Rau, S.	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Subbramanya Mudali, V	Patcheappah's High School and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramasami Aiyar, T	Zillah School, Madura.
Visvanatha Aiyan, K	High School, Ernakulum.
Sama Rau, C. B.	High School, Bangalore.
Sundaram Aiyar, B.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Janardhana Rau, V.	Normal School and Presidency College, Madras.
Manoharan, G.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry, and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, D	Provincial School, Bellary.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rangasami Aiyangar, C.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondy, and S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Reardon, J. A	St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam.
Subbramanya Aiyar, V	Normal School and S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sesha Aiyangar, A.	Zillah School, Madura.
Kesavalu Nayadu, K.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Nanjundayya, P.	London Mission Instituiton, Bangalore.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, T. C.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Tirukama Aiyar, V	Patcheappah's Branch, and Free Church Mission Schools, Conjeveram.
Arnold, H.	Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Seshagiri, K	Mission and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Suryanarayana Rau, K.	Hindu School and London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Appasami Aiyar, G. S.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Chidambram.
Ponnusami Mudaliar, N.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Raghava Chari, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, A.	Town School, Combaconum, and Presidency College, Madras.
Appasami Aiyar, C.	Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Narasimham, K.	Hindu Schools, Cocanada and Vizagapatam.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, T. S.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishna Aiyar, S.	Patcheappah's High School and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Narasimah Chari, T. V.	Mission and Rajah's Schools, Mysore
Venkatajagga Rau, C.	Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Bhima Rau, C	Zillah School, Salem, and Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Gopala Aiyangar, G.	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad.
Kaliyana Rama Aiyar, S	Private Study and C M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Krishna Rau, S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Lakshmana Rau, O.	Taluq School, Kistnagiri, and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore
Ephraim, J	London Mission Institution, Madras.
Mathevan Pillai, S.	District School, Mavilikaray, and College, Trivandram.
Subbaramanya Sastri, M.	Town School, Combaconum, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Gopala Rau, C.	Zillah School, Salem, and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Paramesuara Aiyar, T. S.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Samindha Sastri, S.	A.-V. School, Nungumbakum, and Presidency College, Madras.
Savundaranayagam, G. R.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and H. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Venkataraman Aiyar, K.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, R.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Chinnasami Aiyar, V.	Wesleyan Mis. H. S., Manargudi.
Subba Rau, Y.	C. M S. A.-V. School, Ellore, and Private study.
Subbramanya Aiyar, M K.	School, Kuthubaramba, and Union High School, Palghaut.
Muni Ramasubbramanya Chetti, G.	Patcheappah's Primary and High Schools, Madras.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, V.	Presidency College, Madras, and F. C. M S., Nellore.
Lakshmana Mudali, C.	Taluq School, Kistnagheri, and Presidency College, Madras.
Krishnama Chari, M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, R.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and S.P G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayana Menon, N	High School, Ernakulam.
Duraisami, A	Zillah School, Salem.
Shanmuga Pillai, S.	C. M S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Venkatakrishna Ayar, A	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.
Gabriel, A. T.	German Mission & Brennon's Zillah Schools, Tellicherry.
Somanath Punt, N	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Tharyan, G.	C. M S. College, Cottayam.
Venkatacharry, K. S.	Taluq School, Srirangham, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Appu Rau, C. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Costello, C. J.	St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam.
Govinda Rau, M. R	Zillah School, Madura.
Narasimha Rau, S.	Central School and Mission School, Narsapur.
Subbarayan, K.	Zillah and Central Schools, Madura.
Jayakumaran, C.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Venkataratnam, D.	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasa Chari, C	Normal School, and Presidency College, Madras.
Krishna Rau, T	Free Church Mission School, Trivellore.
Latsa Rau, B	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Purushottaman, K.	College, Trivandram.
Rammunni Kurup, K	Hindu Proprietary School and Presidency College, Madras.
Henderson, J W.	Zillah School, Salem.
Kunnyammad Kurikal, M.	Rate School, Angadipuram, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Narasimha Chari, M A.	District School, Hassan.
Sankara Panikkar, V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Sesha Aiyar, P.	Zillah School, Madura.
Srinivasa Rau, A.	Presidency College, Madras
Sundaram Aiyar, P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Paramagudy, Zillah School, Madura.
Carstairs, S. F.	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, Khandi.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Narayanan, P.	College, Trivandram.
Ramachendra Rau, B	London Mission and Provincial Schools, Bellary.
Sankara Aiyar, B	District School, Hassan.
Gopala Menon, Petigapurath.	Rate School, Betutputiyangati, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Gnanabhishagam, J.	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Kesava Rau, E	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Kalyanasundara Pillai, V.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutheappet, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Sivagurunadha Chetti, A.	Boys' Seminary, Jaffna, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srikonta Aiyar, B. N.	Government School, Hassan.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Muthusami, S	Wesleyan Mission and S.P.G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Sankara Aiyar, A. M.	Seminary, Sawyurpuram, and College, Trivandram.
Ayasami Aiyar, V	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Natesamurti Aiyar, S	Taluq School, Nagore, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Raghavandra Rau, V. G.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ghooty, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Rajagopala Rau, K	Zillah School, Berhampore.
Kuppusami Aiyar, A.	Taluq School, Arcot, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Kundunni Menon, P	Provincial School, Calicut
Lakshmipati, H	Government School, Vuravataram, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ramachandra Rau, N. S	Government School, Arnee, and College, Trivandram.
Rama Pattar, M	Taluq School, Badugara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Sambhamurti, T S.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Seminary, Vedyarpuram.
Subbarama Aiyar, V N.	Normal School, Vellore, and Private Study.
Krishnappa, S.	District School, Hassan.
Sankunni Nayar, K	Taluq School, Quilandi, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Sundaramurti, C. M.	C. M. S English Institution, Palamcottah.
Syed Raza Hussain Kirmany.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and Presidency College, Madras.
Phaure, F. C.	St. Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore.
Subba Aiyar, V. C	Central School and Zillah School, Madura.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Venkatesvara Sastri, P.	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad.
Duraisami, K. A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Duraisami, P. S.	Patcheappa'a High School, Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, N.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Rau, C.	Provincial and London Mission Schools, Bellary.
John Pillay, D.	Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.
Subba Rau, M.	Hindu School, Coconada.
Tambusami Mudaliar, A.	St. Joseph's College and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Veresalingum, K.	St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam.
Ramachandradu, A.	Hindu School, Coconada.
Srinivasa Chari, K.	Private study and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Bhapuraju, C.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Hanumanta Rau, P.	Do. Masulipatam.
Krishna Nayar, C. V.	Provincial School, Calicut, and Bronnen's Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Aiyavu Pillai, L. A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudie, and Normal School, Trichinopoly.
Ambathat.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private study.
Krishna Pillai, M. V.	District School, Charthelay, and College, Trivandram.
Krishnasami Aiyar, T.	S.P.G. A.-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Vanchisvara Aiyar, K.	District School, Attangal, and College, Trivandram.
John, E. V.	Mission School, Olesha, and C M.S. College, Cottayam.
Aiyappan Pillai, K.	College, Trivandram.
Ekanadhasami Rau, T.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, S.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Viralakshmınadha Pillai, C.	District School, Kotar, and College, Trivandram.
Sankaran, M V	Mission and Brennen's Zillah Schools, Tellichery.
Singaravelu Mudalıar, A. P.	High School, Bangalore, and Presidency College, Madras
Srınivasakam Pillai, M	S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Dakshinamurti Aiyar, P.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Jacob, T. S. S.	S. P G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery, and High School, Coimbatore.
James, V.	S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
Raghavendra Rau, M. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Srinivasa Chari, T.	London Mis. Institution, Bangalore.
Ippan, K K.	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Kandasami Pıllai, T P.	Subscription Anglo-Vern. School, Tuticorin.
Peck, J. H.	London Mission and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Varadaraja Chari, P. C.	Zıllah School, Salem.
Hanumanta Rau, S.	Provincial School, Bellary, and Wes. Mission Institution, Bangalore
Kandasami Chetti, W.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramasami Aiyar, M. S	Anglo-Ver. School, Shevagunga, and Central School, Madura
Ratnasami, G.	Zillah School, Salem.
Sivarama Aiyar, T V	S P. G High School, Tanjore
Subbramani, C. A.	C M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah, and Private Study
Narayanasami Pıllai, M.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ragava Chari, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.	College, Trivandram.
Lubeck, H.	Roman Catholic School and High School, Bangalore.
Cherry, J. U.	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Pedda Aiyar, M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Venkatagiri, and Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Sankaralingam Pillai, S.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Singaram Mudaliar, A.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Sivaraman, R.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatesuara Aiyar, T. K.	Central & Zillah Schools, Madura.
Viraraguvalu Nayadu, C.	Free Church Mis. Instn., Madras.
Abboyi Nayadu, A.	FreeChurch Mission Institution and St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Aiyasami Aiyar, K.	Normal School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Chakko, P. J.	Mission School, Olesha, and C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Narappa, T.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular High School, Masulipatam.
Narayana Rau, M. V.	Taluq School, Sattiamungalam, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sundaram Aiyar, S.	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Terumalai Aiyangar, A. V.	Normal School, Madras, and Wesleyan Mission H. School, Manargudi.
Seshagiri Rau, M.	London Mission and Provincial School, Bellary.
Fonceca, R. J. T.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras
Srinivasa Chari, V.	Taluq School, Vadachellam, and Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambram.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Vaidyanadhan Aiyar, C. A.	High School, Coimbatore.
Venkata Sastri, B.	London Mission School, Vizagapatam.
Kathirvelu Mudali, C.	Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnasami Mudaliar, V.	Presidency College, Madras, & Free Church Mission School, Chinglepat.
Sivachetambara Mudaliar, A.	St. Joseph's College and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam
Vasudeva Aiyar, D.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Venkata Rau, A.	Provincial School, Mangalore
Ananta Rau, K.	Wesleyan Native Mission Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Balakrishnasami Sastri, M.	Patcheappah's Branch School and F. Ch. Mis. School, Conjeveram.
Koman Nayar, N.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Kannan Nayar, C.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Lakshmi Suryanarayana Murti, B	Zillah School, Berhampore.
Ponnusami Pillai, C.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Velu Pillai, M.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie.
Pakkiyam, M. A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Suryanarayana Aiyar, V.	A. V School, Wallajahnuggar, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Schmidt, H. W.	St. Andrew's, and Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Subbramanya Aiyar, T. N.	Normal School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Varguese, J.	District School, Quilon, and College, Trivandram.
Wilkins, A. F.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, and Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Krishna Rau, L B.	A.-V. School, Lalgudie, and S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramasami Aiyangar, S.	A -V. School, Chota Ballapore, and Rajah's School, Mysore.
Somayajulu, P.	London Mission School and Normal School, Vizagapatam.
Subbramanya Aiyar, K.	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, A.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Antony, F.	Wesleyan A.-V. Institution, Royapett.
Krishna Nayar, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Raghunadha Aiyar, S.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Christian, V. S.	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ganapati, Y.	Milagris' School, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Muttusami Aiyar, C.	Private study and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Devaji Rau, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and S P. G. High School, Tanjore
Lokanadha Mudaliar, A.	Presidency College and S. P. G. School, Vepery.
Muttuvirappa Mudaliar, M.	Normal School, Madras, and Private Study.
Venkatesan, T. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Ramavataram, K.	Private Study, High School, Vizianagram.
Ramayya Nayadu, R.	Provincial College, Combaconu
Rangasami Aiyangar, M.	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College, Madras.
Sami Rau, C.	High School, Bangalore, and District School, Chickamagalore.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Achchuta Tarvanar, T	Union High School, Palghaut.
Kelly, S. M.	Government School, Toomkoor, and Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Muttayya, S.	S. P. G Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Narasimha Rau, K.	Hindu School and London Mission School, Vizagapatam.
Srinivasa Chari, V.	Zillah School, Chittoor, and Wesleyan A.-V. School, Royapettah.
Vedanta Chari, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramasami Nayudu, C. S.	Wesleyan Mission and Normal Schools, Trichinopoly.
Ramakrishna Chetti, M	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sankaranarayanan, K. G.	Zillah and Government Schools, Madura.
Vira Charlu, K.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, R.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Pathrau, S M.	Milagris' School and Private School, Mangalore.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Subba Rau, M. P	High School, Vizianagram, and Normal School, Vizagapatam
Chockalinga Nayaker, N,	S. P. G Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery, and Private Study.
Manuel, M. S.	Taluq School, Mayaveram, and Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Sankunni Menon, K V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Kotappa Chetti, P	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Subbaya, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Devamuttu, S.	Seminary, Vedyarpuram and Private Study.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Kuppusami Aiyar, C.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Menakshisundaram, K.	Zillah School, Madura.
Ramasami Aiyar, T.	Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Verki, C. O.	C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Gay, H. W. H.	St. Andrew's School and Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Narsinga Rau, C.	Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapettah, and Private study.
Raman Menon, V. K.	High School, Ernakulam.
Duraisami Pillai, T. M.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Rangayya Chetti, B.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Vaidinadhayya, J.	S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
Albuquerque, C. B.	Rozario's School, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rama Rau, T.	Hindu School, Coconada.
Aiya Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Krishnan, K.	Town School, and Povincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Venkatanarasayya, S.	Central and Mission School, Narasapur.
Sundararajulu Naidu, C. V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Kumaraswami Mudaliar, S.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Nagoji Rau, T. D.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Vellore, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Sami Aiyar, A.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Seminary, Vedyapuram.
Ayyappa, C.	Mission School, Vizagapatam, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Chellapermal, A.	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Duraisami Pillai, T S.	Presidency College, Madras, and S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Ramasami Aiyar, P. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Suminadha Pillai, A. P.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sargunam, D.	C. M S. English Institution, Palamcottah
Krishna Menon, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Narayanasami Mudaliar, A.	Hindu Proprietary School and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ryan, J H.	St. Andrew's School and Bishop Cotton's School and College, Bangalore.
Sundararaju, N. R	Wesleyan Mission School and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Theodore, E. E	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Krishnasami Reddi, A S.	Free Church Misson School, Chingleput, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.
Dannayya, N.	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Sama Rau, B.	Provincial and Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Kannappa Mudaliar, P.	Govindu Nayadu's School and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Rajaratna Pillai, O.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, M.	Patcheappah's High School and Presidency College, Madras.
Subbayya, N.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Tirumala Rau, V.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett, and S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Vencoba Chari, R.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Chalamaya, V.	Zillah School, Kurnool.
Narasinga Rau, Adoni.	Provincial School, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Tangavelu Mudaliar, V.	Normal School, Vellore, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Yousoof Alikhan Saib, S. G.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore, and Zillah School, Salem.
David, S B.	Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah, and S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Rama Aiyar, N. V.	Taluq School, Namcul, and High School, Coimbatore.
Ramasami, K.	Central School, Narasapur, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kulitalay, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Krishna Menon, T.	Rate School, Vetat Pudiangadi, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Varada Chari, T. E.	Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Trivellore
Kondunni Menon, V. K.	Rate School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Prakasam, T.	Zillah School, Salem.
Soda Chari, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Arcot, and Zillah School, Chittoor.
Varadarajulu Nayadu, C.	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Muttusami Reddi, K. G.	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Savumiyamurti Aiyar, K.	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Varada Aiyangar, S.	Zillah School, Salem.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasa Chari, Y C.	Free Church Mission Branch School, Conjeveram.
Ramanuja Chari, P. K.	Patcheappah's High School, and Presidency College, Madras.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, C	Mission and Patcheappah's Branch Schools, Conjeveram.
Prusannaraghavulu Nayadu, C	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Ramamurti, J.	Practising and Normal Schools, Vizagapatam.
Krishnama Chari, P.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras
Parthasaradhi Mudaliar, C	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadrepet, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Sankaran, A.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Seshagiri Rau, B A.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Sivaprakasam Pillai, P. A.	District School, Hassan.
Syed Mustafa.	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore.
Venkata Rau, B. S.	Taluq School, Oodmalpettah, and High School, Coimbatore.
Kuppusami Aiyar, T. S.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and College, Trivandram.
Runga Chari, C	Patcheappah's Branch and Free Church Mission Schools, Conjeveram.
Subba Aiyar, M. V.	Central and Zillah Schools, Madura.
Ragava Chari, P. V.	Rajah's School, Mysore, and High School, Bangalore.
Raghava Nayadu, P.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Venkataranga Rau, G.	Zillah School, Berhampore.
Balakrishna Aiyar, A. L.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ambasamudram, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasa Chari, P. C.	Wesleyan Mission School, Madras, and Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.
Basava Raju, D.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry
Raman Pillai, G	District School, Mavelikara, and College, Trivandram.
Subbramanyan, T. N	S. P. G High School, Tanjore
Sankunni Menon, C	Provincial School, Calicut.
Subbarayadu, V.	Government School, Veravasaram, and Mission School, Narasapur.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, R M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad, and Zillah School, Madura.
Souza, M.	Provincial and Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Parthasaradhi Mudaliar, V. A.	S. P. G Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Ragavelu Mudali, A.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Isaac, M.	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Blacker, W H.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras, and Private Study.
Jaganada Rau V	Hindu School Cocanada and Private Study.
Rajagopal Nayadu, T.	Primary School, Chintadrepet, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	Zillah School, Madura.
Gurusami Aiyar, V.	Patcheappah's Branch School, and Free Church Mission School, Conjevaram.
Jaganadham, P.	Central School, Narsapur, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Kannayya, A.	Zillah School, Chittoor
Natesa Aiyar, R. K.	S. P G. High School, Tanjore
Krishna Aiyar, M. P	Provincial School, Calicut.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Rangayya Naidu, V	Zillah School, Cuddalore, and Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
White, A. T. B.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Chenchurama Aiyar, C.	Provincial School, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Gopala Aiyar, S	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ragavelu Nayadu, C	F. C. Mission School, Trivellore.
Subbaraya Mudali, T.	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatachala Aiyar, S. V.	College Trivandram, and Private Study.
Venkatachala Aiyar, S. S R	College, Trivandram.
Lakshmana Aiyan, A.	High School, Ernaculam.
Mahomed Abdulla.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and Presidency College, Madras.
Subba Rau, V.	High School, Vizianagram.
Teruvangada Pillai, P	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambaram Pillai, M.	S P. G. School, Poreyar, and Private Study.
Krishna Iyer, A K.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and Private Study.
Samindha Pillai, S.	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C. N.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambaram.
Vasara Menon, O	Union High School, Palghaut.
Balaji Rau, C.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.
Venkoba Rau, T. R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and Col., Trivandram.
Gnanakkan Moses.	English Training Institution, Palamcottah.
Subba Rau, P	District School, Hassan.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Manikkavelu Mudaliar, V.	High School, Bangalore.
Sami Aiyangar, K.	Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambaram.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, C.	Zillah School, and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Devappa Punja, A.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kondalarayadu, V.	Church Mission School, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore.
Rangasami Pillai, T.	Zillah School, Cuddalore, Private Study, and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Balasundara Mudali, C.	Patcheappah's High School, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Ramasawmi Aiyangar, C. B.	Rajah's School, Mysore, and High School, Bangalore.
Stephen, V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Bhima Rau, B.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular High School, Masulipatam.
Kannan Unni Nayar, K P.	Rate School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramasesha Aiyar, V.	Church of Scotland Institution, Trivellore, and Private Study.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, N.	Zillah School, Berhampore.
Ramanuja Chari, P.	Hindu Proprietary School, and S P G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Subba Rau, M.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, K	Town School, and Provincial College, Combaconam.
Sekharan Nayar, K.	Union School, Bettallputyangady, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Chintayya Chetti, P.	Patcheappah's High School, Madras.
Duraisami Pillai, T	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Gnanavuyir Pillai, E. J.	C. M S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Narasimha Chari, M. N.	Normal School, and Patcheappah's High School, Madras.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Devanayagum Pillai.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Chinnasami Nayadu, K.	Normal School, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Lokhanadha Mudaliar, C.	Wesleyan Mission School, and High School, Bangalore.
Ragava Chari, T. P. V.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Teruvenkata Chari, T.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Lakshmana Aiyar, N. A.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Parthasaradhi Nayadu, M.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Raghava Chari, R.	High School, Bangalore.
Rajagopala Nayadu, T.	Zillah School, Madura, and English Training Institution, Palamcottah.
Lakshminarasu Nayadu, K.	Anglo-Vernacular Union School, Naidoopett.
Jayarayen, P.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Kotilingam Nayadu, D	Presidency College, and Hindoo Proprietary School, Madras.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, P. S.	Rajah's School, Puducottah, and Private Study.
Parr, C	London Mission and Bishop Corrie's Grammar Schools, Madras.
Sami Rau, T G	S. P G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, S.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, and Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.
Suryarama Aiyar, A.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Sundaram Aiyar, N.	Zillah, and Central Schools, Madura.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, B.	High School and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramachandra Aiyar, M A.	Government School, Trivellore, and Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Rangasawami Aiyar, T. V.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Unni Rarappa Menon, A. N.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Varadaraja Pillai, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.
Harihara Aiyar, S V.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and College, Trivandram.
Venkoba Rau, P.	London M. Institution, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, M.	District School, Chittledroog.
Berryman, A. C.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, R.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Raghunadha Rau, T. M.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Madhava Menon, P.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Mangish Rau, B.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, C.	St Thomas' College and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Krishna Aiyar, R.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ranga Chari, H. P. K.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Parthasaradhi Nayadu, B.	Zillah School, Cuddapah, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Narasinga Rau, P.	Zillah School, Cuddapah, and Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Ramasesha Aiyar, M.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah, and Presidency College, Madras.
Subbramanya Aiyar, E. N.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungapuram, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Pattabhiram, G.	Zillah School, Berhampore, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Unni Nayar, M	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Union High School, Palghaut.
Appadorai Aiyar, C	Patcheappah's Branch School, and Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.
Krishnasawmi Nayadu, W. M.	S. P G High School, Trichinopoly
Rama Rau, A V	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramanuja Chari, T.	Presidency College, Madras, and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Subbramanaya Pillai, T M. S.	College, Trivandram.
Lakshmana Rau, K.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Lovery, F.	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras

University of Madras.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages.

English..... Capt. W. H. Hallett, R.A.; J. Hudson, B.A.; C. Cooper, M.A.

Sanskrit..... F Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin..... R. C. W. Raban, M.A.

Persian and Hindustani... Capt. F. H. Tyrrell.

Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D; S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu..... Rev. J. Clay; V. Sundararamayya, B.A.

Kanarese..... Rev. B. Rice; A. Subba Rau, B.A.

Malayalam..... J. R. Thomas, B.A.; V. Achutha Panikkar.

History and Geography..... W. Miller, M.A.; R. B. Michell, M.A.

Mathematics..... W. A. Porter, M.A.; E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.

Logic..... W. E Ormsby, B.A., LL. D.; P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M. A

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated*
Sundaram, S.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Chinnasami, A.	,. St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Thanu Pillai, P.	...College, Trivandram.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Annasami Aiyar, P.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Nagasami, S.	Do. do.
Marjoribanks, C. H. B.	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Koneti Aiyar, R.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Narayanasami Aiyar, S.	Do. do.
Balasubbaramanya Pillai, S.	College, Trivandram.
Deva Rau, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sankaran, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ranga Chariyar, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
Siva Rau, A.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Kodanda Ramayya, G.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.
Kuruvila, K. K.	College, Trivandram.
Narayanasami Aiyar, M. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Chandrasekharam, C. C.	Presidency College, Madras.
Jembulingam Mudaliar, C.	Do. do.
Narayana Rau, K.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sankaran Nayar, C.	Do. Calicut.
Venkoba Chari, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Winfred, D. J.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

Second Class.

Hari Hara Sastri, C. G.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatappa Aiyar, P.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Vasudeva Sastri, G	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Vargese, G. T.	College, Trivandram.
Saminadha Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishnasami Aiyar, V.	Do. do.
ParthasaradhiAiyangar, W.R	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Pope, A. T.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, and College, Bangalore.
Jembu Aiyar, G.	Normal School, Madras, and Private Study.
Puttanna, M. S.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Sesha Aiyar, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Aiyar, S.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated*
Madiah, C.	Government High School, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Chariyar, V.	College, Trivandram.
Vaidyanadhan, A R.	Presidency College, Madras.
Sundara Rau, T. V.	Do. do.
Michael, A S.	St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Ramasami, A.	Private Study and Government High School, Bangalore.
Devasahayam Pillai, N.	S. P. G High Schs., Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and Private Study.
Michael, G. M.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Subbarayudu, T.	Presidency College, Madras.
Kistnama Chari, K.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Kistnasami Aiyar, M. S.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishnan, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study.
Venkatanarasappa Aiyar, C G	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Govinda Chari, A	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Ramachandra Rau, P.	Free Church Mission Inst, Madras.
Sami Ayar, T	Presidency College, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M B.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Sundaram Aiyar, V.	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Nageswaram Aiyar, R.	Presidency College, Madras.
Arumuga Pillai, M.	Do. do.
Susai Udayar.	St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Wood, David.	S. P G. S., Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
Etirajulu Nayadu, R.	Presidency College, Madras.
Gavaraz, B.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry
Koshi Koshi.	Free Church Mis Institution, Madras.
Krishnama Chari, T.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkata Rau, Powar, M. R.	Wesleyan Mission and High Schools, Bangalore.
Rangasami, C.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Mandappa, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rajagopalakrishna Aiyar, G.	College, Trivandram, and Private Study

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Vaidyalinga Aiyar, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Venkoba Rau, D.	Do. Bellary.
Subbârayan, C.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramakrishna Rau, B.	Government High School, Bangalore.
Viraraghava Chari, M.	Presidency College, Madras.
Varada Raja Aiyar, S.	High School, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Krishnama Chariar, S. T.	Free Church Mission Institution and Presidency College.
Rama Rau, K.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Raman, P.	Do. Calicut.
Emberumanar Chetti, T.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Muttunna, M.	Government High School, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Chari, E.	Presidency College, Madras.
Chapan Menon, V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Raghavendra Rau, U.	Private Study.
Sesha Aiyangar, T. S.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Gomez, F. D.	College, Trivandram.
Pires, V. A.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Muttusami Aiyar, V.	College, Trivandram.
Ramamurti, B.	Prov. School, Rajahmundry.
Sabhapati Mudaliyar, A. M.	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Vedamanikkam, M.	Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, and F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, M.	Private Study.
Patch, A L	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Rama Patta, V. K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Subbaramanya Aiyar, V. R.	College, Trivandram.
Ramachandra Rau, M. K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishnsamia Aiyangar, A.	Private Study.
Ranga Rau, D. M.	Wesleyan Mission and Government High Schools, Bangalore.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Narayana Rau, H.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Hankins, G. A. H.	Private Study.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Krishnasami, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Aiyar, N.	Presidency College, Madras.
Panchapakesam Aiyar, T.	F C. M Institution, Madras.
Ramamurti, N.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private Study.
Amirtam Aiyar, A.	Normal School, Madras, and S. P. G High School, Tanjore
Kristna Pillai, V. T. M	...High School, Trivandram, and Private Study
Parthasaradhi, M. O	Presidency College, Madras.
Vencoba Rau, R.	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Presidency College, Madras.
David Pillai, D.	Private Study.
Dhanapalu Nayadu, G.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras
Aiyappen Pillai, P.	College, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, T. C	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishna Rau, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
Ranga Chari, S.	F C M. Institution, Madras.
Arunachellam Aiyangar, P. N	College, Trivandram.
Narasinga Rau, B.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Appu Rau, Ramchunder.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Mascarenhas, P. P	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramachandra Rau, T.	Government Normal School, Madras.
Umapati Mudaliar, M	Presidency College, Madras
Venkata Chari, H. S.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Srinivasa Rau, N.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Venkataratnam, M.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Nirran, K. C.	College, Trivandrum.
Visvanadha Rau, D.	Government High School, Bangalore, and Private Study.
Gopala Rau, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
Jesudasan, G.	Free Church Mis Institution, Madras.
Krishnama Charlu, D.	Private Study.
Lovery, E. P.	Government High School, Bangalore.
Savandara Raja Aiyangar, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Bhimmasena Rau, P.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private Study.
Visuvasam, S. A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
Gopala Menon, P.	College, Trivandram.
Rajaram Rau, S.	S. P G. High School, Tanjore.
Visvanadha Sastri, T.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V.	High School, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Syed Mustafa,	Presidency College, Madras.
Garuda Chari, V.	Government High School, Bangalore.
Ramanuja Chariyar, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
Venkatârama Aiyar, Kakarlamudi.	Noble High School, Masulipatam, Free Church Mis Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subba Rau, Y.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Govindan, M K.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private Study.
Paramesvaran Pillai, T. R.	College, Trivandram.
Srinivasa Chari, M. J.	Free Church Mission Institution, and Presidency College, Madras.
Srikanta Aiyar, A N.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkata Rau, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Narasa Aiyar, N.	Private Study.
Ranga Chariar, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Visuvasam Pillai, S. A.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Gopala Rau, C.	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Govind Venkat Rau, Datar,	Deccan College, Poona.
Raghavendra Rau, B.	Private Study.
Sabhapati Achari, T.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.
Anantakrishna Pattar, K A.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Samuel Sargunar.	Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, R.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Wheeler, T. W. T.*	Private Study.

Names	*Where Educated.*
Tiruvirarayan, K. C.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, V.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.
Martin Luther,	Private Study.
Othena Menon, M	Presidency College, Madras.
Rajaratna Mudaliar, S.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras
Clarke, G. A.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Marcar, W. A.	Do. do.
Bashyam Aiyangar, C S	Private Study.
Manikavasakam, S.	College, Trivandram.
D'Cruz, M.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Ramasami Aiyangar, S. A.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, T.	Government High Sch , Bangalore.
Axelby, C E.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Carvalho, F. L.	College, Trivandram.
Chengayya Chetti, M.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.
Gopal Rau, N. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
Ponnusami, S. M.	F C. M Institution, Madras.
Chalapati Rau, P. V.	Private Study.
Lakshmanasing, C.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Guanakkan, M.	Private Study.
Sanjivi Nayadu, M.	F. C M. Institution, Madras.
Narayana Rau, P.	Private Study.
Nilakanta Aiyar, T.	College, Trivandram
Bapa Aiyar, V.	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Ganapati Aiyar, S.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, K.	College, Trivandram.
Seshagiri Rau, T.	Free Church Mission Inst., Madras.
Kishnasami Aiyar, Y.	Do. do.

APPENDIX.

The following Bye-laws have been passed by the Senate and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council. They will come into force as follows:—Those relating to the First Examination in Arts in December 1876, and those relating to the B. A. Degree Examination in February 1879.

Bye-Law 52.

[iii. History and Geography.

(1.) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(2) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the Examination

N. B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the Historical subjects.

iv. Mathematics.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV. VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*

As before.

v. Elements of Human Physiology.

Huxley—Elementary Lessons in Physiology. The first seven lessons.

Bye-Law 56.

TABLE.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1	English Poetry	60
	2—5	English Prose	50 } 150
Second day	10—1	General English Paper	40 }
	2—5	Physiology	50
Third day	10—1	Optional Language	80*
	2—5		
Fourth day	10—1	History	70
	2—5	Arithmetic	50 } 120
Fifth day	10—1	Algebra and Geometry.	70 }
	2—5	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	70

Bye-Law 61.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class.	REMARKS.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50				

*100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

Bye-Law 67.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As before.

v. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a.*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*) Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) Algebra.
(2.) Geometry.
(3.) Plane Trigonometry.
(4.) Statics and Dynamics.
(5.) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
(6.) Astronomy.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.*

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism,

3. Elements of Botany—
Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. Deduction.
The functions and value of the Syllogism and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
Induction.
Definition.
2. As before.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the Books stated.

Bye-Law 70.

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday...	10—1	General English Paper 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	120
	2—5	Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	100
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday ..	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Logic, or Botany.	200*
	2—5	Statics and Dynamics, Logic, or Chemical Physics.	
Friday.....	10—1	Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry...	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical).	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Mental Philosophy	75
Monday ..	10—1 2—5	History...	110

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED					Total number of Marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				210	120	200	90	130				

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DEC., 1874.

MATRICULATION.

TUESDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.; G. M. RAE, M A.

PART I.

I Paraphrase the following description of a mother and child left in the desert, and fainting for thirst:—

Then was her sight unsealed, and lo! at hand
A spring was sparkling in the desert sand;
Sparkling with crystal water to the brim,
Fringed with the date, and rimmed with lilied rim
Swiftly she speeded to the fountain's brink,
And drew a draught, and gave her boy to drink,
And watched the little lips that lingered still,
Nor tasted drop till he had drunk his fill
Then on bent knees, with tear and smile at strife,
Mother and child, they quaffed the liquid life;
And stayed to smile, and drank to smile again,
Till sweet and cheerful seemed the silent plain;
And young leaves dancing on the desert trees
To the low music of the passing breeze,
And flowers unfolding where the glare was gone
Spake but one tale—Hope ever, and Hope on!

II. Analyse into clauses, and point out the relations of the clauses to one another:—

Let's dry our eyes: and thus far hear me, Cromwell;
And, when I am forgotten, as I shall be:

And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me more must be heard of, say, I taught thee,
Say, Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and shoals of honour,
Found thee a way out of his wreck, to rise in:
A sure and safe one, though thy master miss'd it.

III. *A.*—Give the force, or point out any peculiarity in the use, of the article in each of the following instances:—

(*a.*) If *a* man love me, he will keep my commandments
(*b.*) I gave him *a* hundred rupees.
(*c.*) *The* lion is king of beasts.
(*d.*) *The* rich help the poor.
(*e.*) Poets love *the* beautiful.

B.—Distinguish between:—

(*a.*) I met a man.
I met one man
(*b.*) He spoke little.
He spoke a little.
(*c.*) Valmiki was a Homer.
Valmiki was the Homer of India.
(*d.*) A virtue, the virtue, virtuo.

IV. *A*—Give two plurals, with meanings, of *die*; two meanings of the singular of *letters*, and of the plural of *custom*; the masculine of *ewe*, *nun*.

B.—Rewrite, merely changing *more* into the positive:
The one has more friends, the other more wealth.

C—What does *it* stand for in the following sentences?

(*a.*) 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve *it*.
(*b.*) *It* is uncertain when he will come.

D.—Supply the omissions in the following sentence, so as to express (*a*) the condition as certain; (*b*) the condition as doubtful; (*c*) denial:

f that ——— the case, he ——— punished.

V. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

(*a.*) Since two months I went to school daily.

(*b.*) I have come to satisfy the wants which you felt from a long time.

(*c.*) Thou, Nature, partial Nature, I arraign!

(*d.*) He would not be persuaded but what I was greatly at fault.

PART II.

VI. Write the following dialogue as a continuous narrative in the indirect form of speech, the introductory verbs to be in the past tense :—

Farmer. I have caught you now, you rogue, I will hang you. *Fox.* Why? *Farmer.* For stealing my geese. *Fox.* It is the way of our family. *Farmer.* It shall be *your* way no longer, you shall be hanged, you're a rogue. *Fox.* No, no, neither rogue nor fool. At any rate have patience with me. *Farmer.* Well, what then? *Fox.* Give me my share and I will not touch yours hereafter. *Farmer.* Your share! No. *Fox.* Then take and teach me, who knows but I may improve? *Farmer.* Nonsense! You animals never do change your ways.

VII. Re-write—

(*a.*) He *objected* to the proposal and the company *bade* him state his reasons :—with the italicized verbs changed into the passive voice.

(*b*) He might have answered *at least* one question :—with a clause instead of 'at least.'

(*c.*) *You and he and I* came here together :—with one word for all the words in italics.

(*d*) I could not but comply with his desire :—with the verb 'help' introduced after 'not.'

(*e.*) I wish to be happy :—with 'oh' and a clause, 'wish' being omitted.

(*f.*) I told him not to talk nonsense *or* I should be angry :—with a clause of condition introduced by 'if.'

VIII. In each of the following, contract the subordinate clause into a phrase introduced by a preposition (*not* in any case into an *infinitive*) :—

(*a.*) The servant trusted that his master would act generously towards him.

(*b.*) The boy prayed that he might be as rich as Croesus.

(*c.*) The Government resolved that all children should be educated.

(*d.*) I inquired if he was well.

(*e.*) I am not sure but I may go.

(*f.*) He must not be absent unless he receives permission.

IX. Express the substance of all the following notes in *one compound sentence*, containing three principal clauses, of which the words in italics shall be the predicates :—

N. B.—The letters A, B, C are intended to show what is subordinate to each principal clause.

A.

A dog was crossing a stream.
We may suppose the dog's name to have been Delta
Delta had a piece of flesh in his mouth.
He *saw* his shadow in the stream

B.

Delta believed it to be another dog.
This other dog was carrying another piece of flesh.
Delta *could* not *avoid* catching at it.

C.

Grant that Delta tried to catch it.
He *was* far from gaining anything by his greedy design.
He dropped the piece he had in his mouth.
That piece immediately sank to the bottom.
That piece was irrecoverably lost.

TUESDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT-BOOKS.

W. J. H. LEFANU, B.A.; CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

PART I.

I. Give historical examples from the text in justification of the following :—

(*a.*) With fatal sweetness elocution flows;
Impeachment stops the speaker's powerful breath.

(*b.*) There mark what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the gaol.

(*c.*) He left a name at which the world grew pale,
To paint a moral or adorn a tale.

II (*a*) Distinguish the meanings of the words noted below, according as they are used as nouns or verbs:—*mould, gorge, plain, couch, tide.*

(*b.*) Give the adjectival forms derived from *ass, dog, float, giant, sport, tempest* and *winter*. Form two adjectives from *dark*.

(*c*) Form verbs from *nest* and *chain* and a noun from *lag*.

III. Explain the following allusions:—

(*a*) Northern streamers.

(*b.*) Maiden town.

(*c.*) Septennial ale.

(*d.*) And stain with blood the Danube or the Rhine.

(*e.*) Bavaria's lord

IV. Paraphrase the following passages:—

(1.) My loss may pay my folly's tax.

(2.) This pow'r has praise that virtue scarce can warm
Till fame supplies the universal charm.

(3) I am out of humanity's reach.

V. Annotate the following so as to bring out the meaning, or to show any peculiarity in the use of the words in italics:—

(*a.*) No spears were there the shock to *let*.

(*b*) And piles of slaughter'd men and *horse*.

(*c.*) And like a banner'd host afar
Bear down on England's wearied *war*.

(*d.*) See nations, slowly wise, and meanly just,
To *buried merit*, raise the *tardy bust*

VI. (*a.*) Give the diminutives of *flower, lamb* and *hire*.

(*b.*) Write the past participles of the following verbs, noting double forms, if any:—*bleed, distract, fight, seek, strive, tread, work*.

PART II.

VII. What is the secret of the enduring popularity of the "Vicar of Wakefield?"

Goldsmith's emulation was roused by the success of the "Clandestine Marriage," and he commenced a comedy of the same class.

What was the style of it, and what species of dramatic composition then prevailed among those who wrote for the stage?

VIII. (*a*) Explain the following phrases and words:—

Stung to the quick—to play into each other's hands—called in question—a hundred to one—threw a damp upon—to set up for—brook (verb)—*foible—verbiage—anachronism—diffident.*

(*b*) Give the opposite (not negative) of *to feel at home.*

(*c.*) Give three meanings of *butt*, and distinguish between *expect* and *suspect*, *a competition of Goldsmith's* and *a competition of Goldsmith.*

IX. In the following passages, explain the construction of the words in italics, or point out any error or peculiarity in the use of them.

(*a.*) The company of fools may at first make us *smile*, but in the end never fails of *making* us *melancholy.*

(*b*) He would have served Homer so; if he *were* here

(*c.*) Every creature that had the happiness of but touching our trunks with *their* finger expected sixpence.

(*d.*) In the most forcible language he could put it *in.*

X. Change in (*a*) the voices of the verbs, (*b*) comparative into (i) positive, (ii) superlative, (*c*) metaphor into simile, (*d*) negation into affirmation

(*a.*) That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure soothes the heart instead of corroding it. From what class of verbs must passives be formed? Give reasons for your answer.

(*b.*) No man is more foolish than Goldsmith when he has not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he has

(*c.*) A shattered family, scrambling on each other's back as soon as any rise above the surface.

(*d.*) He had brought from Ireland nothing but his brogue and his blunders.

XI. Write the following passage briefly in your own words, in

good English, so as to bring out clearly the meaning of the words in italics;—

The *elaboration of humour* is often a most difficult task; and we have never witnessed a more *perfect picture of mental misery* than was once presented to us by a popular *dramatic writer* whom we found in the *agonies of producing a farce* which subsequently *set the theatres in a roar.*

Supply in full the ellipses after *than.*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

LATIN.

R. C. W RABAN, M. A

I. Explain the peculiar grammatical constructions:—

(*a*) Quod Thebæ cecidere meum est.

(*b.*) Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur effore tempus.

(*c.*) Me me adsum qui fui—in me convertite ferrum.

(*d.*) Ego cui sola salus genitore reducto.

II. Annotate briefly: justissimus auctor—Pylios annos—Cæsareos penates—nemorum Latonia custos—septemflua Nili—Di Indigetes—mœnia Pallantea—Sidonia Dido:—and distinguish crimen, culpa; sæculum, ævum; socius, comes; cruor, sanguis; fructus, fruges; securus, tutus; cutis, pellis.

III Explain the italicized words in the following passages:—

(*a*) Atque ego si virtus in me dubitabilis esset
Nobilitate potens essem *Telamone* creatus
Mœnia qui forti *Trojana* sub *Hercule* cepit
Litora que intravit *Pegasœa Colcha carina.*

(*b*) Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem
Victa petent *Mutinæ; Pharsalia,* sentiet illum
Emathiaque *iterum madefacti* cæde *Philippi*
Et magnum *Siculis* nomen superabitur *undis*
Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ
Non bene fisa cadet; frustraque erit illa minata
Servitura suo *Capitolia* nostra *Canopo.*

IV. Turn the following into the direct oration, beginning Cæsar respondit ego, &c.

"se non *maleficii* causa ex provincia *egressum* sed *ubi* se a *contumeliis* inimicorum defenderet, ut *tribunos* plebis in *ea* re ex civitate *expulsos* in suam dignitatem *restitueret.*

(*a.*) Explain the historical allusions in the above passage.

(*b*) Parse the italicized words.

(*c.*) Give the rules for the oblique oration.

V. Decline flumen magnum, marking the quantities of the vowels throughout, and give the accusative singular and dative plural of the following nouns—miles, magister, navis, portus, sagitta, centurio, urbs, aculeus, acies, exercitus, numen. Dea

VI. Translate and explain the phrases—totis castris milites circulari; albente cælo; dare operam; referunt consules de republica; ut alios taceam; Iris varios induta colores; Volscente magistro; quid facundia posset re patuit.

VII. Sketch briefly Cæsar's operations in Spain, and illustrate by a rough map. What explanation has been given of Pompey's policy on quitting Italy? Compare briefly their military careers.

VIII. When is *si* used with the *Indicative*, and when with the *Subjunctive*? In what cases does *quum* take the Indicative?

IX Give the principal parts of the following verbs—

accedo,	*nuncupo,*	*hortor,*	*respondeo,*
refero,	*venio,*	*restituo,*	*circumeo,*
nitor,	*produco,*	*haurio,*	*comparo.*

State what you consider the *Supines* to be.

X. Scan the following lines:—

Hanc ego nunc ignarum hujus quid cunque pericli est
Cæranon, Iphitiden et Alastoraque Chromiumque
Ergo opera illius mea sunt ego Telephon hasta,

What general rules are observed in Hexameter verse?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M

LATIN.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

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1. Translate the following passages into English:—

(*a*) Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram

Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri
Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,
Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma jacere,
Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:
Euryale audendum dextra. Nunc ipsa vocat res.
Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longe.
Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam.

(*b*) Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,
Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes:
Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem picea tutus caligine vultum.
Barba gravis nimbis: canis fluit unda capillis:
Fronte sedent nebulæ: rorant pennæque sinusque.
Utque manu lata pendentia nubila pressit,
Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.

(*c*) Me miserum, quanto cogor meminisse dolore
Temporis illius, quo Graiûm murus, Achilles,
Procubuit, nec me lachrymæ, luctusve, timorve
Tardarunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem,
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus Achillis,
Et simul arma tuli, quæ nunc quoque ferre laboro.

II. Translate into English:—

(*a*.) Contra hæc Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat, easque, multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas, ad opera Cæsaris appellebat, ut rates perrumperet, atque opera disturbaret. Sic quotidie utrinque eminus fundis, sagittis, reliquisque telis, pugnabatur. Atque hæc ita Cæsar administrabat, ut conditiones pacis dimittendas non existimaret ac, tametsi magnopere admirabatur, Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti; atque ea res sæpe tentata etsi impetus ejus consiliaque tardabat: tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat.

(*b*.) Confecit prior iter Cæsar; atque, ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem. in hac contra hostem aciem instruit. Afranius, quum ab equitatu novissimum agmen premeretur, et ante se hostem videre,

collem quendam nactus, ibi constitit. Ex eo loco iv cetratorum cohortes in montem, qui erat in conspectu omnium excelsissimus, mittit. Hunc magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, eo consilio, uti ipse eodem omnibus copiis contenderet, et, mutato itinere, jugis Octogesam perveniret. Hunc quum obliquo itinere cetrati peterent conspicatus equitatus Cæsaris, in cohortes impetum facit: nec minimam partem temporis equitum vim cetrati sustinere potuerunli omnesque, ab eis circumventi, in conspectu utriusque exercitus interficiuntur.

III. Translate into English:—

(*a*) At ille, pòst non multò, suā sponte ad exercitum rediit, et ibi non callidā, sed dementi, ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios solùm, sed etiam cultum vestitumque, mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicā: satellites Medi et Ægypti sequebantur: epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosiùs, quàm, qui aderant, perpeti possent: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat: superbè respondebat, et crudeliter imperabat: Spartam redire nolebat: Colonas, qui locus in agro Troadis est, se contulerat: ibi consilia quum patriæ, tum sibi, inimica, capiebat.

(*b*) Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.
Hinc orta lis est Sonipes, iratus fero,
Auxilium petiit hominis; quem dorso levans
Rediit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques
Postquàm interfecit, sic loquutus traditur
"Lætor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis,
Nam prædam cepi, et didici quàm sis utilis."
Atqué ita coëgit frenos invitum pati,
Tum mœstus ille; "Parvæ vindictam rei
Dum quæro demens, servitutem reperi."
Hæc iracundos admonebit fabula,
Impune potius lædi, quàm dedi alteri.

IV. Translate into Latin:—

The rebels, reinforced by several companies and detachments of some regiments which successively joined them, were by one o'clock in the afternoon above three thousand strong, and incessant cries of "Hourra, Constantine!" broke from their ranks. The ground was

covered with snow, some of which had recently fallen; but nothing could damp the ardour of the men, who remained in close array, cheering and evincing the greatest enthusiasm. Loud cries of "Long live the Emperor Constantine!" resounded over the vast place and were repeated by the crowd, which surrounded the regiments in revolt, until the shouts were heard even in the Imperial Palace.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, &c.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D

I. Decline युवन् *masc.* in the Singular, पुंस् *masc.* in the Dual, and दद्दत् *masc.* in the Plural.

II. Give the rules for the insertion of न् in the formation of the Feminine base of the Present Participles Parasmai. of primitive roots.

III. Give the Comparative and Superlative of विद्वस्, पृथु, गुरु, बहु, and प्रिय.

IV. Decline अष्टन्.

V. Which primitive roots form their Perfect by reduplication and which by means of auxiliary verbs?

VI. Give all the persons of the Aorist, Parasmai, and Atmane., of मी.

VII. Give the 3rd Person Singular of the Present tense of the Causal of क्री, गै, भू, हन्, and हि.

VIII. Give the meaning and etymology of अनूप, अमात्य, तृण, निज, परिखा, भुजंग, वार्त्ता, and सुर.

IX How is continuity of action expressed in Sanskrit? Illustrate your answer by quotations from the books you have read.

X. Explain and illustrate by examples the construction of

वरं — न.

XI Explain the allusions in the following —

(a) कालिमा कालकूटस्य नापैतीश्वरसंगमात् ।

(b) दशाननो हरेत्सीतां बन्धनं स्यान्महोदधेः ।

(c) नन्दं जघान चाणक्यस्तीक्ष्णदूतप्रयोगतः ।

XII. Translate into English :—

(a) कायः संनिहितापायः संपदः पदमापदाम् ।
समागमाः सापगमाः सर्वमुत्पादि भङ्गुरम् ॥

(b) विशन्ति सहसा मूढा ये ऽविचार्य द्विषद्बलम् ।
खड्गधारापरिष्वङ्गं लभन्ते ते सुनिश्चितम् ॥

(c) यः स्वभावो हि यस्यास्ति स नित्यं दुरतिक्रमः ।
श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा तत्किं नाश्नात्युपानहम् ॥

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

I Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) If my masters saw (*Potential of* दृश्) me doing this, they would punish (*Pot. of* दण्ड्) me.

(b.) Dost thou (hear *Present of* श्रु) what I say?

(c.) We do not believe (*Present of* श्वस् *with* वि) in Govinda's words.

(d.) I studied (*Imperfect of* इ *with* अधि) Nyaya at Benares.

(e.) When Parasurama returned (*Perfect of* वृत् *with* नि) home, he was enraged, and resolved (*Perfect of* चि *with* निस्) to exterminate the Kshatriyas.

(f) Have you smelt (*Aorist of* घ्रा) the flower?

II. Translate into Sanskrit :—

On the margin of a large lake, which was inhabited by many frogs, a company of boys happened to be at play. Stones were thrown by them into the water to the great annoyance and danger of the poor terrified frogs. At length one of the most hardy frogs, lifting up his head above the surface of the lake, 'Ah, dear children,' said he, 'why are you so cruel? Consider, I beseech you, that though this may be sport to *you*, it is death to *us*.'

III. Translate into English :—

स वासवेनासनसंनिकृष्ट
मितो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः ।
भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनन्द्य मूर्ध्ना
वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनम् ॥
आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष पुंसां
लोकेषु यत्ते करणीयमस्ति ।
अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्त-

मिच्छामि संवर्धितमात्मजया ते ॥

केनाभ्यसूया पदकाङ्किणा ते
नितान्तदीर्घैर्जनिता तपोभिः ।
यावद्भवत्याहितसायकस्य
मत्कार्मुकस्यास्य निदेशवर्ती ॥

(a.) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each of them belongs.

(b.) What is the metre of the above verses?

IV. Translate into English :—

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वनोद्देशे मदोत्कटो नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म । तस्य चानुचरा अन्ये द्वीपिवायसगोमायवः सन्ति । अथ कदाचित्तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद्भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः। अथ सिंह आह । अहो अपूर्वमिदं सत्त्वम् । तज्ज्ञायतां किमेतदारण्यकं ग्राम्यं वेति । तच्छ्रुत्वा वायस आह । भोः स्वामिन्ग्राम्योयमुष्ट्रनामा जीवविशेषस्तव भोज्यः । तद्ग्रापाद्यताम् । सिंह आह । नाहं गृहमागतं हन्मि । उक्तं च ।

गृहं प्रच्छमपि प्राप्तं विश्वस्तमकुतोभयम् ।
यो हन्यात्तस्य पापं स्याच्छतब्राह्मणघातजम् ॥

(a.) State the rules of Sandhi which have been observed in कस्मिंश्चित् and in तच्छ्रुत्वा.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P M.

TAMIL.

V. KRISTNAMACHARIAR, ESQ.; WALTER JOYES, ESQ.

PART I.—POETRY.

[*The answers generally to be given in Tamil.*]

I. What may be regarded as the main purpose of the story of Nala and Damayanti? Who was the first Hindu bard that related it, and to whom? What are the *three* leading incidents in the portion of the *Nalavenba* you have read?

II. Paraphrase the following in plain Tamil,—

(1.) கொற்றவன் பாற்செல்வாரைக் கொல்வான் முரசறை
நந்து
வெற்றியொடுபுட்கரணும் வீற்றிருப்ப—முற்றும்
இழவுபடுமாபோ லில்லங்கடோறுங்
குழவிபா லுண்டிலவே கொண்டு.

(2.) தூயதன மக்க டியர்நோகஇச்சூழ்கின்ற
மாயவிதியின் வலிநோக்கி—யாதுந்
தெரியாதீஇத்திரம்போ னின்றிட்டான்செம்மை
புரிவான்றுயராற் புலர்ந்து.

In the above—

(*a.*) Parse fully கொல்வான்-படுமா-உண்டில.

(*b.*) உண்டில:—In what tense is this? Give the other two tenses. How do you reconcile this inflection with the rule "எதிர்மறைமும்மையும்"? Give two illustrations of your explanation.

(*c.*) Do you notice any peculiarity in the government of the objective case பால்? In what case is இல்லங்கள், and in what பொருள் does it occur?

(*d*) What is the proper force of the casal termination ஓடு? Do you notice any deviation from the ordinary usage in வெற்றியொடு?

(*e.*) What is the force of உம் in புட்கரணும், and of ஏ in உண்டிலவே?

(*f.*) Is வீற்றிருப்ப a finite Verb? Illustrate by two sentences the change it undergoes when used in the other two tenses.

(*g.*) What grammatical name would you assign to முற்றும் (in Stanza 1), and தூய (in Stanza 2)?

(*h.*) Are there any auxiliary verbs in Tamil? If so, give the Tamil term for the same, and point out the difference in their meaning when used as auxiliaries and when used independently. Is நின்றிட்டான் (in Stanza 2) an instance of this class of verbs?

(*i.*) To whom is the epithet செப்மைபுரிவான் applied? Show that it is appropriate.

(*j.*) Is செப்மை a separable or inseparable word? If தூய is derived from தூய்மை, what is the corresponding பெயரெச்சம் derived from செப்மை?

(*k*) யாதும்:—Is this in the nominative or objective case? If the latter, what would be the appropriate synonym for தெரியாது (in Stanza 2)?

(*l.*) Give the ஒன்றன் பால் form of போல் in the three tenses.

(*m.*) If அவள் + கை cannot change into அவட்கை, how do you account for the Sandhi in (மக்கள் + தியர்) மக்கடியர்? State the rule in each case.

III. What sentiments are illustrated by the following similes in பழமொழி?—

1. குளந்தொட்டுத்தேரை வழிச்சென்றாரில் { Those who dig a tank do not go about in search of frogs.

2. பனைப்பதித்துண்ணீர் பழம் { There is none who immediately after planting the palmyra seed expects to eat its fruit.

Quote a modern Tamil proverb conveying the same meaning as the second of the above.

IV. Give accurately the substance of the following:—

A. கல்வியானைய கழிதுட்பங்கல்லார்முன்
சொல்வியதல்லவும் தீயவாம்—எல்லாம்

இவ்வரைநாட்ட மரையில்லார்க்கு
நகரமுங்காடுபோன்றுங்கு.

B. நடலையிலராகி நன்றுணராராய
மூலைமுழுமக்கண் மொய்கொளவையுள்
உடலாவெருவற் குறுதிபுரைத்தல்
கடனுளான் மாவழித்தற்று.

(a) Re-write Stanza A in prose order without any change of words, but supplying the ellipses in the last two lines

(b.) Particularise the நன்மை referred to in Stanza B.

(c.) Show the connexion which the following words have with other words in A or B:—கழிநுட்பம், நன்று, போன்றுங்கு and கடனுளால்; and give the component parts of each.

(d.) What does the word இவர் mean when it is (1) a verb and (2) a noun?

(e.) What is the literal and what the conventional meaning of முழுமக்கள்? Give its opposite, and another Tamil expression of this kind.

V. Explain the following words and sentences:—

1 உரைமுடிவு, 2 எள்ளல், 3 அமர், 4 சிற்றம், 5 மஞ்சு, 6 சங்கை, 7 மால்வரையைப் போர்வெஞ்சிற கறுத்தபொற் றோளான், 8 கடம்பெற்றுன பெற்றுனகுடம், 9 வைத்ததினை வைப்பெனுணரற்க, 10 கற்றலிற் கேட்டலே நனறு. Also justify the last two statements.

PART II. PROSE.

I. Relate very briefly, the transactions in which Brahma takes part in the Uthara Ramayanam.

II. The passages given below are from the Text-book—
Write out (1) in intelligible form, putting in one word for *each* dash; and unite the several sentences in (2) into one sentence, having one principal nominative and verb—

(1) இடுக்கப்பட்ட அரக்கன்——பற்களாலும பீறியும்
——வருத்தியதை வானரேந்திரன் கொசுங்கின்——

——எண்ணுமல், சர்ப்பத்தை——, ——புலியும் கவ்விக்கொண்டுபோவது——, கை —— தொங்கி —— படி இவனே—— ——வானத்தில் ——. பிரகஸ்தன் —— —— அரசனே மீட்க ——, ஆயுதபாணிகளாய் ——எழும்பி——, வாலிசெல்லும் ——ஆகிய——, சண்டமாருதந் தாக்க——முகில்——போல்——மாட்டாமல்—— ——தத்தளித்தனர்.

(2) அந்த மகாப்பிரபுவானவர் கருணைகூர்ந்தார்; அவர் தன் விரலைத் தள்ர்த்தினர்; அரக்கன் புசங்கள் விடுபட்டன; அரக்கன் நின்றான்; அவர் அவனை நோக்கினர்; அவர் ஓ ராக்ஷசா என்றார்; சயிலத்தின்கீழ்க் கை அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டதென்றார்; பேராவமிட்டாயென்றார்; சகமெல்லாம் கூச்சலிட்டதென்றார்; இது முதல் உனக்கு "ராவணன்" எனப் பெயர் வழங்கக்கடவது என்றார்.

III. Name separately each single தொடர் in the following, and give corresponding Unelliptical combinations in the case of such of them as are Elliptical,—

ஒவ்வொருவனும், அன்றுமுதல், என்னபயன், என்ன சொல்லுவேன், திருவடிக்கீழ்க்குற்றேவல்.

IV. What is meant by the expressions—

அசுரவேளை, பஞ்சாக்கினிமத்தியில், குணதிசைனிசெய்து, சதாங்கம், கடலில் கலந்த காட்டாறுபோல, சான்னித்தியஞ்செய்தல், காமரூபி, யான் இன்றுதான் அரசனானேன்? (the last the utterance of a king.)

V. Point out and remark on any peculiarities observable in,—

ஆகட்டும், பிறனன்றேசெய்வது, இமையவர் (gods), மேதக்க, கூறலாயினன், செல்வானேன் (in அவனைக் கைப்பிடித்து யாவரினுமேலான யானிருக்கீப் பிறரிடஞ் செல்வானேன் என்றான்), வாலி சுக்கிரீவர்கள்.

VI. (1) Analyse these derivatives;—ஒண்ணுத, விடுத்தேன், சுட்டு, தடுக்க.

(2) Give the primary significations of தூக்கம், அம்புதம், சுயம்பு, அணுஜன்.

(3 Correct the mis-spelling in—

யிது இராக்கூதர் யிண்று பாளாய் கெடன்றுநாற் தென்தை என்னுக்கு பாரசாதத்தார், வேன்றும்யா விற் இ யிராசியத்தை நீர் அநுபிக்களாம் எண்டு விடைகூடித்து பிதா எடம் போயி இ சேதிவை வினை டாபினம் சைதான்.

And then re-write the *corrected* passage in Sandhi.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

WALTER JOYES, ESQ.; V. KRISTNAMACHARIAR, ESQ.

PART I.

Render into English ;—

1. அமச்சர்களே இவ்வாற்றின் விலாசத்தைப் பாருங்கள், அங்கங்கே தாமரைமுதலிய புஷ்பகாடுகள் பொருந்தி இருகரை ஓரங்களிலும் நுரைகளாற் சூழப்பட்டுச் சக்கிரவாகம் முதலிய பல பறவைகள் மதுரமாகக் கூவப்பெற்று மந்தமாயோடுகின்றதனால் ஒரு பெண்பிள்ளை பல ஆபரணங்களைப் பூண்டு வெண் பட்டாடை யுடுத்து இனிய சுரலோடு மெல்லென ஒய்யார நடையாய் நடப்பதுபோலிருக்கின்றது; இந் நதியைப்பார்க்க எனக்கு வெகு ஆனந்தமாகின்றது, அன்றியும் இதன் மணற்பரப்பு நாற்புறமும் சித்திச் சிதறிக்கிடக்கின்ற புட்பங்களாலே நறுநாற்றமுற்று வெள்ளிப் பொடிகளைப் பரப்பினாற்போல விளகா நின்றது; பகலவன் வான் முக்டேறியும் யானிவண் வந்திருக்கிற தறிந்தோ இந்துபோற் காய்கின்றனன்.

2. பூர்வம் சோழராசாவின்மேல் கவிபாடிப் பரிசுபெறும் புலவர்களை ஒரு விறகுதலையன் பெண்சாதி பார்த்து, இவர்களெல்லாம் கஷ்டப்படாமல் பாட்டுப்பாடி எளிதில் பணம் சம்பாதித்துச் சுகமாகச் சீவனம்

செய்துவர, நம்முடைய புருஷன்மாத்திரம் காட்டுக் குப்போய்க் காலில் கடுமுள் தைக்கக் கட்டைவெட் டிக் கை காய்க்க மாடுபோலுழைத்து அரைவயிற் றுக் கஞ்சிக்குமில்லாமல் அவதிப்படவேண்டியதெ ன்னவென்று சிந்தித்த, காரிகை கற்றுக் கவிபாடுவ திலு ம் பேரிகைகொட்டிப் பிழைப்பது நன்று என்ப தை அவள் சிறிதுமுணராமல் தன்புருஷனே நீ சோ ழராசனிடத்தில் பாட்டுப்பாடிச்கொண்டுபோ நம க்கு நல்லகாலம் வந்ததென்றாள்.

II Render into Tamil—

A deaf shepherd was one day tending his flock near his own village, and though it was almost noon, his wife had not yet brought him his meal. He was afraid to leave his sheep to go in quest of it, lest some accident should befal them. But his hunger could not be appeased, and, looking round, he saw a village-watchman who had come to cut grass for his cow near a neighbouring spring. He went to call him, though very reluctantly, because he knew well that though these servants of the village are set as watchmen to prevent theft, they are great thieves themselves.

PART II.

I. Translate the following into Tamil with due regard to idiom—

(*a*) How it blows! Let the matter drop. Twice four-hundred-and-fifty are nine hundred She makes too much of that boy. He overtook and passed me with the greatest ease.

(*b*.) All four held out at first but gave in afterwards, regretting that circumstances left them no choice.

(*c*) If your friend is so young, and needs experience, he can well afford to wait for an employment.

(*d*.) The color of the Hindus is tawny, lighter or darker, according to the provinces which they inhabit

II. Translate into English—

(a.) அறத்தைவேர்கல்லு மருநரகிற் சேர்க்கும்

திறத்தையே கொண்டருளைத் தேய்க்கும்—மறத்தை
யே

பூண்டுவிரோ தஞ்செய்யும் பொய்ச்சூதை மிக்கோர்
கள்

தீண்டுவரோ வென்றுர் தெரிந்து.

(b.) உருவழிக்கு மூண்மை யுயர்வழிக்கும் வண்மைத்
திருவழிக்கு மானஞ் சிதைக்குமம—மருவு
மொருவரோ டன்பழிக்கு மொன்றல்ல சூது
பொருவரோ தக்கோர் புரிந்து.

(c.) ஆற்றுமிளமைக்கட் கற்கலான் மூப்பின்கண்
போற்றுமெனவும் புணருமோ—ஆற்றச்
சுரம்போக்கி யுல்குகொண்டாரில்லையே யில்லை
மரமபோக்கிக் கூலிகொண்டார்.

(d.) இதில் எவ்வளவு பிரயாசப்பட்டாலும் அவ்வளவு
பிரயோசனமுண்டு.

(e.) ஏன் குதிரையில்லாமல் எனக்கு ஒருநாளைக்கும்கூட
காரியம் சாயாது.

(f.) குயவனுக்குப் பலநாளையவேலை தடிகாரனுக்கு ஒரு
நாழிகைவேலை.

III. *Subject for composition,*—

State in a short Tamil letter the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a town-life and a country-life

☞ *Particular attention should be paid to spelling, accuracy and appropriateness of expression, as proficiency in Tamil composition, and knowledge of idiom, will be tested by this exercise*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TELUGU TEXTS.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A.

I. Explain (not paraphrase) the following:—

(1) కడవఁగనొకళ్లుచుఁరము నడిచిననొకళ్లఁబెయ్య నడవవల యునే.

(2) పొచ్చెము లేకకూడి మనభోవకపోవగ రాదునాకు వివ్వ చ్చుడు రాచవారు కురువంశమునేటున కోపకుండు టఁ.

(3) నాకదియొప్పదొకాని తుదింగుదురింతకునీవగాదె.

(4) తుదిరాజ్యమ్ము సగమ్ముకొమ్మడవి యందుంబేరువంచించి యం బదుమూడేడులు నీపునుందిరిగి రాఁబాలీక పోవచ్చునే.

(5) దొరకొనిపుణ్యముపాపము నరుడర్థింబేయుచుండ నడుమ నొకంట।

స్వైరవెడలిదప్పిననొదత్పరిణతి ఫలమొందునండ్రు।

(6) ఎప్పుడు ముకుఁడ్రాటఁగాలు గ్రువ్వనగునె.

(*a*) Give the several forms of ఒకళ్లు. How many forms does its singular assume? Give six examples of different kinds.

(*b*) Give the force of అర్థి in (5.)

(*c*.) In what connection does verse (4) occur in your text?

II. (*a*.) Note and explain the peculiarities of construction in the following phrases:—

నా చేయుచుని, ఏ నిటువంటి నావలవదు, ఆశ్రమంబున యొద్ద, తెలియక చెడినకాలము, నాకు నేడుగా పం డుపు, పెట్టుకోరాదు, యెట్టయెదుర.

(*b.*) Explain the Sandhi in the following :—సవ్వడి. ముత్తాత, పేరాస, యిక్కట్టు.

(*c*) How is the form ఆర్చి in జూదమార్చి derived? Give two similar forms in the case of other verbs of this kind

(*d*) Is the phrase రక్షించితేఁ జాలును correct? Give reasons for your answer.

III. (*a.*) Explain the words—ఈర్ష్యాళుఁడు, జుగుప్సావంతుఁడు, నిస్సంతోషి, క్రోధనుఁడు, నిత్యశంకితుఁడు, పరభాగ్యోపజీవి, క్షణభంగురము, కల్పాంతస్థాయి, చాంద్రాయణము, ప్రాయోపవేశము.

(*b.*) మరియెవ్వరితోఁగాదు దైవముతోఁ జెప్పుచున్నాను వినుము :—What is the force of తో in this sentence?

(*c.*) Derive the words జీతము, బత్తెము వివ్వచ్చుడు ఆడవి and పుడమి.

(*d.*) Parse the verb తూలపుత్తె. What does it mean?

IV. (*a.*) Explain the allusions in the following :—

(1) వరమునబుట్టితిన్ The words of Droupady

(2) అయ్యయాతి దుర్మానంబునంగాదె పుణ్యలోక పరిభ్రష్టుండయ్యె.

(*b.*) సంఘీభవించి. What is the force of the affixes?

(*c*) Correct the sentences—

వానివలన తిరిపెముయెత్తుకొంటు జీవించడం సరా? పరుల కివ్వక తాగుడియక కూడించి వెట్టినసొమ్ము చావు కంటె వెనక కూడవచ్చునా?

(*d.*) Is the form అనితిని correct or not? Give reasons for your answer.

V. (*a.*) Explain the Samasam దుష్కృతకర్మములు

(*b.*) Name a గ్రామ్యసమాసం used in your text.

(*c.*) Give an example of a ద్వితీయాతత్పురుష. Is ప్రథమా తత్పురుష possible? Give reasons for your answer.

(*d*) In what Samasams are the terminal letters of the latter word affected? Give an example in Telugu.

VI Relate *briefly* how Paudavas and their wife addressed Krishna before his departure to Hastinapuram, noticing particularly the points on which they differ in opinion

VII. Explain—

(*a.*) భగయడగించుటెంతయు శుభంబదిలెస్సయడంగునేభగం।
బగవగగొన్నమార్కొనక భల్కకయుండగవచ్చునేకదుం।
దెగమొదలెత్తిపోవ బగతీర్పకయుండిన గౌర్యమేచు।
నేమికతిదలంచినంబగకు మేలిమిలేదు ధ్రువంబుకేశవా॥

(*b.*) కుసుమస్తబకంబులవలె మానవంతుడు సర్వజనులమూర్ధము
మాదనైన నుండవలె లేదా వనమందు సమసిపోవలె.

(*c.*) బుద్ధిహీనతవలన దీసమస్తకార్యములు నిదాఘునదీపూరము
లట్ల వినాశముపొందు.

(*d.*) ఆ సుయోధనుముక్కున నావిగలుగ పుడమినీకీడుగాపున
భోరకలుగు

(*e.*) బంటుతనంబుమాటలకుఁ బాఱమిపాండునృపాలు పాలుగా।
కొంటయ చాలునన్న నృపకుంజరు మాటల కడ్డమాడరా।
కుంటెయెఱుంగవేమును సుయోధనుచందముఁ జూచి
యప్పుడే।
మంటియుపేంద్రనన్న నిరణాగ్రమునన్నిసుమందలించెదఁ॥

VIII. (*a*) సంసారవిషవృక్షమునకు రెండుఫలములుగలవు: What are they according to your text?

(*b.*) కొడుకులఁగాంచు రాచకూతురెద్దానికి నట్టిపనికి నుచిత మైన సమయమెుదవే. Whose words are these, and what is implied by them?

IX. (*a.*) State briefly what you know of మూధవీ from your text.

(*b*) చరులకు హానిచేయ కోరెడువారు తామే చెడిపోదురు. What story illustrates this moral? Why was that story first introduced into your text?

(*c.*) In what connection is the story of a Brahmanee offering నువ్వులు for sale related? What moral is it intended to illustrate?

X. (*a.*) When does the plural లు assume the form of రు?

(*b.*) Give the different plural forms of the word ఊరు.

(*c*) What వృత్తములు are పొచ్చెములేక (I. 2., above,) and చరయిడగించు, &c. (VII. *a.* above).

(*d.*) Give the లక్షణము of మాలిని.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU TRANSLATION.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. Render into Telugu—

(*a.*) A deaf shepherd was one day tending his flock near his own village, and though it was almost noon, his wife had not yet brought him his meal. He was afraid to leave his sheep to go in quest of it, lest some accident should befal them. But his hunger could not be appeased, and, looking round he saw a village-watchman who had come to cut grass for his cow near a neighbouring spring. He went to call him, though very reluctantly, because he knew well that though these servants of the village are set as watchmen to prevent theft, they are great thieves themselves.

(*b.*) How it blows. Let the matter drop. Twice four-hundred-and-fifty are nine hundred. She makes too much of that boy. He overtook and passed me with the greatest ease.

(*c.*) All four held out at first but gave in afterwards, regretting that circumstances left them no choice.

(*d*) If your friend is so young and needs experience, he can well afford to wait for an employment.

(*e.*) The color of the Hindus is tawny, lighter or darker, according to the provinces which they inhabit.

II. Translate into English :—

1. అంతట నొకనాడు మృగము మేఁతకుబోయి తొల్లిటివలె వేళకువచ్చి త్రావుచేరమికి మిక్కిలి చింతపడి మంథరుఁడు లఘుపతనక హిరణ్యకులతోనిట్లనియె, మనచెలికాఁడు చిత్రాంగుఁడింత మనలుటకు నిమిత్తమేమి ఎన్నఁడుగాని యింతదడవురాక నిలిచినవాఁడుకాఁడు అక్కడక్కడ మేఁతకుఁబోయిన శకుంతశృంఖానములు కొఱఁతలుమాని యిరపులకు రాఁదొడఁగె వేలు తమతమ ఘసులకడుపులను ద్రోలుకొని పుట్టియలకుఁ బోవుచున్నవారు సూర్యుఁడు ప్రతీచీముఖమునందు సిందూర తిలకమునందము వహించుచున్నవాఁడు తరణి కిరణవారము చల్లారఁజొచ్చెను నాకారాటము పెల్లుమీఱుచున్నది, కొంతదూరముపోయి వెదకివచ్చెదనంటినా నాకు గమనవేగములేదు మిమ్ముఁబంచితి నామీఁది మిక్కిలి మీరు మరలివచ్చి నా కంటఁబడునంతాక నాచిత్తము తత్తరపడుచుండును నేనేమిచేయుదునని కన్నీరునించెఁ.

2. ఱెక్కలులేని పక్షికి ఆకాశగమనము యెట్లో కొనసాగదో అటువలెనే సహాయములేనివానికి ఒక ప్రయత్నమైన కొనసాగనేరదు ప్రభుపు తనబుద్ధికి తోచిన కార్యము వివేకియైన యాప్తునితో నాలోచనచేసిలే ఓడ గడిపేవానిచేత ఓడ

యెట్లాదరిచేరునో అట్లాగే విఘ్నములేకుండా చక్కగా దరిచేరును. తన ఆదాయమును వ్రయమును స్పష్టముగా దెలుసుకొని గూఢులైన చారులను సంపాదించి మంత్రము గుప్తముచేసి ప్రాణులకు నప్రియములు పలుకక దయగల వాడై యెవడుండునో వాడు సముద్రముచేత నావరింపబడిన సకలబూమిననుభవించును, తనశక్తియెరుగక గర్వాంధుడై గొప్పకార్యము నారంభించినవాడు బావిలోబడ్డ గుడ్డివానివలె చెడిపోవును.

3 చ॥ తనపొలివోవునంతకు నుదగ్రతయుంగపటంబుమాననే।
చుఁనెధృతరాష్ట్రసూనుఁడుయసొభరితంబగుబారతాన్వయం।
బునకొకనిందవచ్చునను బుద్ధిదురాత్ములకేలగల్గునా।
యనమెయిఁబోయిహీనగతి నైనఘటించినయంతయొప్పునే॥

ఉ॥ ఆఱడిపోకయుఁ ఫలము లందుటయుంగనిపల్కనేరమి।
న్మాఱటనోరిదాననయి మాటలుచిత్తమునందునిల్పకేఁ।
గాఱులుప్రేలెదన్వినుఁడు కర్జముసెగ్గునుగాననల్కమై।
వీఱిఁడియైనమానిసికి వెండివివేకముగల్గనేర్చునే॥

చ॥ వరమునబుట్టితిన్భరత వంశముఁజొచ్చితినందుఁబాండుభూ।
వరునకుఁగోడలైతి జనవంద్యులబొందితినీతివిక్రమ।
స్థిరులగుపుత్రులంబడసితిన్ సహజన్ములిప్రాపుగాంచితిన్।
సరసిజనాభయిన్నిటఁ బ్రశంసకునెక్కినదాననెంతయున్॥

4. (a.) నాగుఱ్ఱములేక ఒకదినమైన పనిసాగదు.

(b) నలుగురు నాలుగుదోవలు బోయిరి.

(c.) ఇందులో యెంతప్రయాసపడితే అంత ప్రయోజనముకద్దు.

(d) వాఁడు చదువచదువ, వృద్ధికివచ్చును.

(e) ఆశకు నాశములేదు.

III. *Subject for composition*—

State in a short Telugu letter the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a town-life and a country-life.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR

REV. B RICE.

I Re-write the following in Prose order, supplying the విశక్తి ప్రత్యయగళు where necessary.

ఘుళిఘుళిసుత్తి బర్ప్ప కేరియింసొరియిం
కరియంబి సొళ్కరం ।

బళిదకమాలనిల వనదింఘనదింబినదంబుగుత్తిసం ।
ఙళిసువ పీనమీనకులదిం బలదిం జలదిం సిడిల్ద ని ।
మ్ళకరశుత్తియిందె ఉరియిం కరియిం
గిరియింద దొప్పుగుం ॥

II. ఏననేంబెను జనకనృపనన ।
వీనశౌగ్యవ నమమ జగదశి ।
మానచ్ఛివద లలిక పద కమలాశీషీజనవ ॥
శ్రీనివాస స్మరణియలివి ।
జ్ఞానము ఖదలి మాడికొల్దన ।
మానకీర్థవ శిరదొళీను కృతార్థన్నోయింద ॥

(*a.*) Name and explain the సమాసగళు in the first three lines.

(*b.*) What is the force of వి in విజ్ఞాన, and of నోం in కృతార్థన్నోం ?

III. Paraphrase—

పడిదుదుగడ మొదలిందువ ।
కడలిదు మ్రీణిందు పడిదుదుడువితకియనేం ॥
బిడిగేడి యాదుదు జడనిధి ।
సిడిచిడి విడదిడిదవారి శణగణదిందం ॥

(*a*) Describe the metre.
(*b*) Scan the first two lines.
(*c*.) Point out the లూప్యి.
(*d*) Parse కడలిదు, ఇందువ, పడిదుదుగడ, మ్రీణిందు, పడిదుదు, లుడువితకియను.

IV. (*a*) Who was ధర్మకీర్తను ? (*b*.) Where did he live ? (*c*.) What ద్రోహ did he commit, and how was he delivered from it ? (*d*) Explain the meaning of the following words occurring in his history :—నకలశస్థాపన - విశ్వజిత్తేంబయాగ - లయోనిజనాదకుమారకను.

V. Define క్రియావిశేషణ, ప్రకృతి, ధాతు, లూప్యాత, గురువర్ణ, లఘువర్ణ, మాత్రి, గణ, పాద, పద్య, ప్రాస. Give an example of each.

VI. Name all the Tenses of a Kanarese verb, and show how each is formed from the root.

VII. Fill up the following :—

ఇరుధాతు.

వర్తమానరూప ఏకవచన.	శూతరూప ఏకవచన	శవిష్యద్రూప ఏకవచన.

కరేధాతు.

సంశయరూప బహువజన.	విధిరూప బహువజన.	నిషేధరూప బహువజన.

VIII. Wherein does the conjugation of a Kanarese Irregular Verb differ from a Regular? Give three examples.

IX. State the difference in meaning between,

మాడు, మాడిసు, మాడలిసు.

బందను, బందాను, బరుత్తిద్దను.

కండేను, కండేకండేను, కాణిను.

ఇదే, ఇద్దరు, ఇద్దరే, ఇద్దాగ.

ఉంటు, ఉంటంతే.

X. Decline in the Singular, a Masculine Noun ending in ఉ; a Feminine ending in ఈ; and a Neuter ending in ఎ.

XI. Exemplify the following Rules of Syntax:—

1. ఎల్లా వాక్యగళల్లియూ ఖాఖ్యేయు ఖాదియల్లియూ ఖాఖ్యాతవు ఎంత్యదల్లియూ బరబేకు.

2. ఖాఖ్యాతవు సకర్మక ధాతువాగిద్దరే ఖాఖ్యాత సమాపకవు ఖాఖ్యేగూ ఖాఖ్యాతక్కూ మధ్యదల్లి బరబేకు.

3. ఖాఖ్యేయ విశేషణవు ఖాఖ్యేగే వూర్వదల్లియూ ఖాఖ్యాత సమాపకద విశేషణవు ఎదక్కే వూర్వదల్లియూ ఇరబేకు.

XII. From the క్రియాపదగళు కూడు, ఉణ్ణు, నేడు, ఉడు, కూళు, కొల్లు, బిగి, నగు, form క్రియానామగళు.

XIII. అయ్యా ఈపాలకిలకనేం, నీను అష్టు దయాళుత్వవన్ను వఱిసి నన్న అఱారవాద కపోతవన్ను రక్షిసబేకేందు మనస్సు మాడిదరే, ఆ కపోతద కూకక్కే సరియాగి నిన్న దివ్య ఖోజనదింద బేళద శరీరద మాంసవన్ను కొట్టరే నాను అదన్ను ఈంజిసి ఈ కపోతవన్ను బిట్టు ఓగుత్తేనేందు ఓళలు ; రాయను అకిశాంతత్వవన్ను కాళి, సత్యవన్ను ఈడేరిసబేకేందు తన్న శిరస్సన్ను ఖండ్రిసి కొడువదక్కే కంఠప్రదేశక్కే ఖడ్గవన్ను జాజేదను. ఆగలా ఇంద్రాగ్నిగళిబ్బరు శ్యేన కపోతరూపగళన్ను బిట్టు నిజరూపగళింద అరసిన ఎదురిగే నింతు అవన కృయల్లి ఇద్ద ఖడ్గవన్ను ఓడిదు, అడ్డగిసి, యింతేందరు ;— ఓ సత్యప్రతిజ్ఞయుళ్ళ జక్రవర్తియే, నిన్న పదవాక్య ప్రమాణ జ్ఞితేగే మిజ్జేదవు. నావు ఇంద్రాదిగళు. నింన సత్యగుణవన్ను పరిక్షేమాడబేకేంబర్థదింద బందు సాంగవాగి పరిక్షిసిదేవు. నిన్న సత్యక్కే మిజ్జేదేవు ఎందు ఓళి, తమ్మ లోకక్కే ఓరటు ఓదరు.

(a.) Give the substance of the above in your own words.

(b) Point out the different క్రియారూపగళు in the above and name them.

(c.) Give as many synonyms as you can of ఈపాల, దయాళు, ఇంద్ర, శిరస్సు, కంఠ.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE TRANSLATION.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A.

I. Translate into simple English the following :—

(a.) ఖోణిగేసుధన్వ తానిరే నీం సుధన్వనేం ।
మాణిసువే నీ పిసర నీక్షణదొళిందు పోస ।

సాణేయలగినసరళ్గళ నేఱ్ఱు కర్ణజం పోల్గళవనం
మ్రేయోళు ॥
కాణిసే కేరక్దిలపో మేధినిగే రిపుపంజ ।
బాణవృషకేతు తానిరలాగి వృషకేతు ।
మేణుంటి ఓళినుత కూర్గణేగరదనవన తనువ
నుల్టళిసువంతే ॥

(b) జలనిధిజంజ్వేరి గరియంగిరియం బిడు బేగమేందు బం।
దులివవలోప్పిసుస్తనితముజ్జతటిత్కరవాళనాంతత ।
జ్జలదజ్ఞటంగద కోడచి తన్నయ జీవన మిత్తుదద్ధిఖూ ।
తళదోళి సత్వశాలి పగేగేం మరిపోక్కనన్నియ
లాపర్నేం ॥

(c) సుదర్శనను సమస్తగుణ సంపన్ననాగి, తారతమ్యవన్ను
తిళిదు రాజ్యవన్నాళుత్తా బకుకాల మక్కళిల్లచే, చ్చి
వానుగ్రహదింద వసుశక్తి, రుద్రశక్తి, మృదశక్తి ఎం
బ మూరుమంది కుమారరన్ను పడేదు, సుఖదిందిరలు ;
లూ మూరుమందియూ, తాయి తంచేగళ మాతన్ను కే
ళచే, దుర్జనరాగి, సమస్తరిగూ ఉపద్రగళన్ను మా
డుత్తా ఇద్దరు ఓగే దుర్నడతేయల్లి నడియుత్తిరువ
తన్న కుమారరన్ను నోడి, రాయను తన్న మనస్సి
నల్లి నొందుకొండు, ప్రధానసోడనే ఓగేందను—
ఎల్లే మంత్రియే, విద్వాంసనల్లచేయూ, ధర్మిష్ఠనల్ల
చేయూ, ఇరువ మగనింద ఏను ప్రయోజనవు ? తిర
ణ్యదల్లి దట్టవాగి బేళదు ఇరువ బిదురుగళు ఒందక్కొం
దు ఉజ్జలు, లూ కావినింద తిన్నియు కుట్టి, తిదు లూ
వనవన్నేల్ల దఱిసువంతే దుర్మార్గరాద కుమారరు

ఉట్టి ఎరడుకులవన్నూ కేడిసువరు ఎందు ఓళి రాయను బిసుసుయ్యలు ; సకలగుణయుక్తనాద ఈ ప్రధానను రాయనన్ను కురితు—ఎల్వే రాయా, సకలగుణ సంపన్నగాద ఒబ్బనేకుమారను సాకు. దుర్మార్గరాద మక్కళు నూరుమంది ఇద్దరూ, ఏనుప్రయోజన ? హ్యాగందరే, ఒబ్బ ఙంద్రను ఉదయవాదరే విస్తారవాద ఈ ఈమండలవేల్లా ప్రకాశమానవాగిరువదు ; ఈ ఒబ్బ ఙంద్రను ఇల్లదే నక్షత్రగళు ఎష్టు ఇద్దాగ్యూ ఏను ప్రయోజనవు ? మక్తుప్రియళాద ఓండకి దొరకువదూ, వినయవంతరాద కుమారరు ఉట్టువదూ, సౌజన్యవుళ్ళ అంగతమ్మందిరు ఇరువదూ, బంధుగళు మర్యాదేమాడువదూ, జాగానాద స్నేహితను ప్రాప్తియాగువదూ, ఇవేల్లా పూర్వజన్మద పుణ్యదఫలా ఎందను

II. Render the following into English :—

1. ధృతరాష్ట్రరాయను కాను, తన్నమక్కళూ హ్యాగే బదుకతక్కద్దు ఎందుయోజిసుత్తాశకునియ మంత్రియాద కళింగనేంబ బ్రాహ్మణనన్ను కరతరిసి, ఏకాంతదల్లి అవనన్ను కురితు ఎల్వే, ఈసుర్యోత్తమనేకు, ఈ పాండు కుమారకరు బలపరాక్రమగళింద ప్రతిదినదల్లియూ ఓజ్జే బరుత్తలిద్దారే. అవర అతిశయవన్ను నాను సహిసలారేనూ. నూరుమంది మక్కళూడనేకూడి ఇరువననగే హ్యాగే నడదరే క్షేమబరువదూ ఈ అర్థవన్ను తిళుఓసబేకేనలు ; ఈ కళింగను తీక్షణవాద నీతిశాస్త్రవన్ను అవలంబిసి, ఇంతేందను ;—ఎల్వే,

గాయనే, దుష్టరన్ను శిక్షీసువదూ, అపరాధవన్ను మాడిదవనిగే శాస్త్రోక్తవాగి దండనే మాడువదూ నిక్కరకర్తవ్యవాగిరువదు. ఇంగేమాడిదరే ఇహపరగళల్లి సౌఖ్య లభిసువదు.

2 (*a.*) అవాశిగే నాశవిల్లా.

(*b.*) కుంబారనిగే వరుషడొణ్ణిగే నిముశ.

(*c.*) నరకక్కే— నవద్వార నాకక్కే— బంధీ ద్వార

(*d.*) నిజవాడిదరే నిష్ఠూర.

(*e.*) హాకోదు, బిట్టోదు నన్నిష్టే, అవాగోదు, హోగోదు, జీవరిట్టే,

III Translate into Kanarese :—

(*a*) A deaf shepherd was one day tending his flock near his own village, and though it was almost noon, his wife had not yet brought him his meal. He was afraid to leave his sheep to go in quest of it, lest some accident should befal them. But his hunger could not be appeased, and, looking round, he saw a village-watchman who had come to cut grass for his cow near a neighbouring spring. He went to call him, though very reluctantly, because he knew well, that though these servants of the village are set as watchmen to prevent theft, they are great thieves themselves.

(*b*) How it blows. Let the matter drop. Twice four-hundred-and-fifty are nine hundred. She makes too much of that boy. He overtook and passed me with the greatest ease.

(*c*) All four held out at first but gave in afterwards, regretting that circumstances left them no choice.

(*d*) If your friend is so young and needs experience, he can well afford to wait for an employment.

(*e.*) The color of the Hindus is tawny, lighter or darker, according to the provinces which they inhabit.

IV. *Subject for composition*—

State in a short Kanarese letter the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a town-life and a country-life.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM TEXT-BOOKS.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR ; J. R THOMAS, B.A.

PART I.

1. Paraphrase—

ഫണികൾകുലവരനുമിതു പണിപെരികെവാ
ഴുവാൻ
ത്തു
പാരിച്ചയുദ്ധകോലാഹലം വിസ്മയം.
ശമനസുതപവനസുത വിജയബഹുഭ്രവരെ
പീണ്ടും വിളിച്ചരുൾ ചെയ്തു നാരായണൻ.—
നയവിനയജ്ഞനുടയ യമതനയ! ഭൂപതെ!
നന്നുനന്നിത്ഥം വിചാരങ്കൾമന്നവ!
മതിജ്ഞനുമതിവിനയ മധികബഹുമാനവും
ഭക്തിവിശ്വാസവു നന്നൊടാ ദുർമ്മതെ!
അയിവിജയതരികഗയ മരുതരുതാമസം,
അയോധനം വേണമെന്നില്ലശാശ്വതം.

What kind of address is the last five lines ? What is the force of വും in the last word in the last line, and the repetition of അരുതു in the line above the last ? Give the derivation of അയോധനം.

II. മാധവ വിജയന്മാരിവരോത്താൽ * * രണ്ട ല്ലുരച ! How is this supported ? Show the incorrectness, if

any, in the following lines as they stand, and correct them :—

(a.) ഗന്ധൎവ്വവരനായോരന്ധൻഞാനറിഞ്ഞാലും
ബന്ധംഭയത്തിന്റെ അന്തംനിനച്ചുതന്നെ.

(b.) ഏണനയനെദേവി ; വാണീടുഗുണാലയെ ;
നാണീടാതടിയന്റെ നാവിന്മേൽ വിളങ്ങേ
ണം.

III. Is the following a general or special statement ? If it is a special statement, how will you make it general ?

ആൎക്കാനുംവേണ്ടിവന്നു ചാടിയാലുള്ളാപത്തു
പോക്കാവതല്ലതാന്താൻ കണ്ടുനില്ക്കേണമെടൊ.

IV. Explain the two following lines, and give a few synonymes for ചിത്രം, വൈരം, ശക്തി and നൂനം.

ചിത്രമെത്രയുംപാൎത്താൽ പൂൎവ്വവൈരത്തിനുള്ള
ശക്തിഎന്നുള്ളതാൎക്കും പോകയുമില്ലനൂനം.

V ദോഷത്തെഗ്രഹിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഭോഷത്വംനമുക്കത്രെ
ഘോഷിക്കാഞ്ഞതു ഭാഗ്യമെന്നതെപറയേണ്ടു.

Why ഭാഗ്യം ? To what ദോഷം does this refer ? Give the English and Sanskrit or Malayalam equivalents of this ദോഷം. What is the force of തേ and ണ്ടു in the last two expressions ? Parse പറയേണ്ടു.

PART II.

VI. Write short historical notes on the following :—

അവ്വാരൽ - ഒസ്മാൻ - കമ്പ്രെയി.
ഗുസ്താവുസവെസാ - ഥൊൎവ്വല്ലസൻ.
ലൈപ്സിൽ - ലുസിതാനിയ - രുരിൽ.

VII. Give a brief account of the Crusades.

VIII. Analyse in the usual tabular form :—

പിന്നെ അവർ രാജ്യധർമ്മപ്രകാരം ഒരു വൃദ്ധിയ ചട്ടം നിശ്ചയിച്ചശേഷം ആ പ്രകാരം തന്നെ നടക്കാം എന്നു രാജകുടുംബത്തിലുള്ള മറെറാരുവൻ വാക്കു കൊടുത്തപ്പോൾ അവനെ തന്നെ രാജാവായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു.

IX. ആ നാട്ടിൽ ഉള്ള നിവാസികൾ രാജാവിന്റെ അധികാരത്തെ സഹിയാഞ്ഞു അവനോടു യുദ്ധം ചെയ്വാൻ ഭാവിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവൻ തന്റെ പട്ടാളത്തെ കൊണ്ടു അവരെ അമർത്തുവാൻ അങ്ങോടുത്തോളം നോക്കീട്ടും കഴിയാഞ്ഞ ശേഷം ശത്രുരാജാവോടു സഹായം അപേക്ഷിച്ചു അവന്റെ സഹായത്താൽ അവനെ പരാജയം വരികയും ചെയ്തു.

(*a*.) State the പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ in which the underlined words are used in the above passage, and in each instance name and exemplify three other usages belonging to the particular form of case or tense in which the above are.

(*b*) Parse the words—

സഹിയാഞ്ഞു - അങ്ങോടുത്തോളം - പരാ.

X. Explain and illustrate the methods by which the comparative and the superlative are expressed, (1) in pure Malayalam, (2) in Sanskrit forms in use in Malayalam.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

J. R. THOMAS, B.A.; V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

PART I.

I. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(*a*.) തന്നാടയത്നം അതു നിഷ്ഫലം അകം കൊണ്ടു.

നിൎണ്ണയം അത്മനാശത്തിനുണ്ടാക കൊണ്ടും
ഗോപുരത്തിൻെറ മുകൾ ഏറി അങ്ങിരിക്കുന്ന
പാപചേതനനായ ദാരുവൎമ്മാവും അപ്പോൾ
ഗോപുര മുകളിൽനിന്നാനമേൽ ചാടി വീണു
കോപിതനായി പൎവ്വതേശ്വരഭ്രാതാവിനെ
മൌൎയ്യൻ എന്നോൎത്തു മുകൊണ്ടുവൻ മുൎദ്ധാ
വിങ്കൽ
ധൈൎയ്യം ഉൾകൊണ്ടു വെട്ടികൊന്നാൻ എന്ന
തേ വേണ്ടു.

മ്ലച്ഛരുംപൌരന്മാരും അന്നേരം കോപത്തോടെ
തച്ചു കൊന്നിതുപിന്നെ ദാരുവൎമ്മാവിനേയും
ചന്ദ്രഗുപ്തൻെറ പുരപ്രാപ്തിയും വിഷ്ണുഗുപ്തൻ
മന്ദം എന്നിയെ പിന്നെ ഘോഷിച്ചു കഴിച്ചിതു.

(b.) വെയിലത്തു നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ നിഴൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു; അപ്രകാരം സൂൎയ്യൻ ഈഭൂമിയുടെമേൽ പ്രകാശിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഭൂമിയിൽ നിന്നൊരു നിഴൽ ഉണ്ടാകും നിശ്ചയം. ചന്ദ്രൻ ഏറക്കുറയ 28 നാൾകൊണ്ടു ഭൂമിയെ ഒരിക്കൽ ചുററി ഓടുകയാൽ ചന്ദ്രൻ ഭൂമിയുടെ പിൻഭാഗത്തു നിൽക്കും സമയം ഭൂമിതന്നെ ചന്ദ്ര-സൂൎയ്യന്മാരുടെ നടുവിൽ ആയി; ഈ സ്ഥിതി 28 നാളിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ ഉണ്ടാകും. ചന്ദ്രൻ ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ നിഴലിൽ മറഞ്ഞു സൂൎയ്യകിരണം. തന്നിൽ വീഴായ്കയാൽ ചന്ദ്രഗ്രഹണം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു.

(c) - അത കാട്ടു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ മറഞ്ഞും കൊണ്ടു, ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകാർ പാത്തിരുന്ന പാളയത്തിന്ന സമീപിച്ചു പോരേണ്ടതിന്നു, അവിടവിടേ ദാത്രമയമായ കോട്ടകളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അവറ്റിൽ ഒളിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ അവർ ചിരകാലം വങ്കാട്ടിന്റെ മറവിൽ അദ്ധ്വാനിച്ചു, 26 - ാം നു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ പാളയത്തിന്റെ അരികേ എത്തി, കോട്ടകളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചപ്പോൾ, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ നായകൻ അവരെ അ കാട്ടിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ച ചില വെള്ളക്കാരേയും സിപ്പായികളേയും രണ്ടു പീരങ്കിത്തോക്കുകളെയും കൂട്ടി, അവരുടെ നേരെ പുറപ്പെട്ടു കുറഞ്ഞൊരു വഴി ചെന്ന ശേഷം, സിപ്പായികളെയും തോക്കു വാഹനങ്ങളെയും നിത്തി, വെള്ളക്കാരുമായിട്ടു മുന്നോട്ടു നടന്നു.

PART II.

11. Translate into Malayalam :—

(a) A deaf shepherd was one day tending his flock near his own village, and though it was almost noon, his wife had not yet brought him his meal. He was afraid to leave his sheep to go in quest of it lest some accident should befal them. But his hunger could not be appeased, and, looking round, he saw a village-watchman who had come to cut grass for his cow near a neighbouring spring. He went to call him, though very reluctantly, because he knew well that though these servants of the village are set as watchmen to prevent theft, they are great thieves themselves.

(*b.*) How it blows. Let the matter drop. Twice four-hundred and-fifty are nine-hundred. She makes too much of that boy. He overtook and passed me with the greatest ease.

(*c*) All four held out at first, but gave in afterwards, regretting that circumstances left them no choice.

(*d.*) If your friend is so young and needs experience, he can well afford to wait for an employment.

(*e.*) The color of the Hindus is tawny, lighter or darker according to the provinces which they inhabit.

III. *Subject for composition*—

State in a short Malayalam letter the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a town-life and a country-life.

☞*Particular attention should be paid to spelling, accuracy and appropriateness of expression, as proficiency in Malayalam composition, and knowledge of idiom, will be tested by this exercise.*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

HINDUSTANI.

CAPTAIN F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Parse fully each word of the following sentence, using the Hindustani grammatical terms :—

مئین نے مبارک سے پوچھا کہ ای دادا یہہ کیاطلسم ہی ہ

II. Correct the grammar and orthography of the following sentence :—

مئین نے ملکہ کا خوبیون کے اؤر عدل وانساف داددحش کا پہلا تا ریف کیا

III. Translate into English the following sentences :—

(*a.*) نظر کي جؤ تسد يس و تثليث پر
تؤ ديکھا کہ ہي نيک سبکي نظر

(b) نہ پوچھہ اسکے پائے نگارین کا حال
زبان حنا وصف مین جسکے لال

(c) کہ وہ ماہ نخشب کوئے سے نکل
منازل کو اپنے پھرے برمحل

(d.) اور سارے مال اسباب کے قابض منصرف ہون
مین کنیا زیر باد کے دیس کے راجا کی ہون

IV Explain the peculiarities of the particle نے and illustrate your answer by examples.

V Explain the chief points of difference between Urdu and the Dakhani dialect.

(b.) Give the meaning of the words Urdu اردو, Dakhani دکھنی. Rikhta Zaban, ریختہ زبان, Khari Boli بولی کھری

VI (a.) Give the singular number of the following words :—

حکام امثال عرائض ممالک شرکا شروط

(b.) Give the roots of the following words :—

استغفار معاد موروثی *

(c.) Separate the following compound words into their component parts, and give the meaning of each part :—

انجان فرمانبرداری وغیرہ *

VII. Classify the following affixes according to their respective uses, and give an example of the use of each :—

بان آل ک انہ نگر ہٹ چی وٹ چہ
ن نی زار

VIII. Translate the following sentences into Hindustani :—
He would do it if he could, but you could not if you would.
Had he come yesterday, I would have seen him.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI.

CAPTAIN F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English :—

(a.)

انتالیس گولیان چارون مکان مین گنیں اور ایک خم کو دیکھا کہ مونہا مونہہ اشرفیان بھرے ہین اس پر نہ مہمون ہی نہ خشت ہی اور ایک حوض جواہر سے لبالب بھرا ہوا دیکھا مین نے مبارک سے پوچھا کہ ای دادا یہہ کیا طلسم ہی اور کس کا مکان ہی اور یہہ کس کام کے ہین تو لا کہنے بوزنے جو دیکھتے ہو ان کا یہہ ماجرا ہی کہ تمھارے باپ نے جوانی کے وقت سے ملک صادق جو بادشاہ جنون کا ہی اسکے ساتھہ دوستی اور آمد ورفت پیدا کئے تھے *

(b.)

کانکے جو درپہ ہوا بہ نظیر
لیا کھینچ چلے مین سب فن تبر
صفائی مین سوفار پیکان کیا
گیا جبکہ تودے پہ طوفان کیا
رکھا چھوٹنے ہی جو لکڑی پہ من
کیا اپنے قبضے مین سب اسکا فن
رکھا موسقی پر جو کچھہ کچھہ خیال
کئے قید سب اسنے ہاتھون مین تال
طبیعت گئی کچھہ جو تصویر پر
رکھی رنگ سب اسکے مد نظر
کئے دن مین سیکھا یہہ کسب قشنگ

کہ حیران ہوے دیکھہ اہل فرنگ
سوا اُن کمالون کے کتنے کمال
مروت کي خو آدمیت کي چال
رزالون سے نفرونسے نفرت اسے
صدا قابلون ہي سے صحبت اسے
گیا نام پر اپنے وہ دل پذیر
ہراک فن مین سچ مچ ہوا بے نظیر

II. Translate into English:—

جانا چاہئے کہ جسکے بدن مین ہڈي نہین ہوتي وہ بھي جانور چند قسم کے ہوتے ہین مثلاً سنکھہ گھونگھي کھچھوے جونک کیڑے مکوڑے پتنگے وغیرہ اگرچہ خدا کي شان اوْر حکمت تمام چیزون مین نظر آتي ہي مگر تو بھي ان کیڑون پتنگون کے ملاحظہ کرنے سے جوْ زمین اوْر پاني اوْر ہوا مین بیشمار ہین نہایت تعجب آتا ہي مکھي کي آنکھہ جوْ ایْک دکھلائي دیتي ہی وُہ سے آنکھین آٹھہ ہزار سے زیادہ ہوتے ہین مگر بغیر خرد بین کے لڑکون کوْ اس بات کا یقین آنا دشوار ہي شہد کي مکھي وغیرہ پھولونکا عرق پیتے ہین خدا نے دونو بازو کسطرح کے باریک اوْر خوبصورت بنائے ہین اوْر اس باریکي پر بھي اگر تم خرد بین کے وسیلے سے دیکھو تو ان پرون پر کس کس طرح کے باریک اوْر چٹک دار ذرہ ذرہ سي دیولیان جڑي ہوے ہین جوْ خالي آنکھہ سے ہرگز نہین دکھلائي دیتے ہین تتري کے پر مین ایْک ایْک مربع انچہ پر لاکھہ لاکھہ دیولیان شمار کي گئے ہین *

III. Translate into Hindustani:—

(*a.*) A deaf shepherd was one day tending his flock near his own village, and though it was almost noon, his wife had not yet brought him his meal He was afraid to leave his sheep to go in quest of it lest some accident should befal them. But his hunger could not be appeased, and, looking round, he saw a village-watchman who had come to cut grass for his cow near a neighbouring spring. He went to call him, though very reluctantly, because he knew well that though these servants of the village are set as watchmen to prevent theft, they are great thieves themselves.

(*b.*) How it blows. Let the matter drop. Twice four-hundred and fifty are nine hundred. She makes too much of that boy. He overtook and passed me with the greatest ease.

(*c*) All four held out at first, but gave in afterwards, regretting that circumstances left them no choice.

(*d.*) If your friend is so young and needs experience, he can well afford to wait for an employment.

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IV. *Subject for composition*—

State in a short Hindustani letter the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a town-life and a country-life.

☞ *Particular attention should be paid to spelling, accuracy, and appropriateness of expression, as proficiency in Hindustani composition and knowledge of idiom will be tested by this exercise.*

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

GEORGE THOM, M.A.

I Find the greatest number which will divide 201 and 671, leaving remainders 6 and 8 respectively; and the least number which when divided by 5, 7, and 9 gives in each case a remainder 4.

II. A wine merchant mixes together one pipe (126 gallons) of wine at £80, one at £90 and one at £100, and sells one-third of the mixture at 13*s.* 4*d.* a gallon: at what price per gallon must he sell the remainder so as to gain £34½ by the transaction?

III. Simplify :—

$$(a)\ \left\{\frac{2}{3-\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}}}-\frac{1}{3}\text{ of }\left(5-\frac{2}{\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{8}}\right)\right\}\div\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(b.)\ \frac{\cdot1\times\cdot1\times\cdot1+\cdot01\times\cdot01\times\cdot01}{\cdot2\times\cdot2\times\cdot2+\cdot02\times\cdot02\times\cdot02}$$

IV. Find the value of $\cdot\dot{4}28571\dot{4}$ of £1·05 + $\cdot3\dot{8}$ of 1·5*s.*, and express the result as the decimal of £13-2-6.

V. *A* barters sugar with *B*, for rice which is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a measure, but on weighing his sugar uses a false maund weight. *B* discovers this, and to make the exchange fair, raises the price of his rice to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a measure. Find the real weight of the false maund which *A* uses.

VI. A certain sum put out at compound interest amounts in two years to £270·4 and in three years to £281·216. Find the sum and the rate per cent.

VII. A person pays an income-tax of 4*d.* in the £ during the first half of the year and of 3*d.* in the £ during the second half, and finds that owing to an increase in his income he pays the same amount of tax for the second as for the first half of the year. If his gross income for the year is £700, find his net income.

VIII. A cistern measuring 13 feet in length, 5 feet in breadth and 4 feet in depth has a tap which, not being properly opened, discharges 54 gallons an hour less than it would otherwise do and empties the cistern in $7\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 6 hours. How many cubic inches are there in a gallon?

IX. Gold costs £3-17-$10\frac{1}{2}$ per oz. and silver 5*s.* 6*d.*; in what proportion must these metals be mixed that a lb. of the mixture may be worth £32-5.

X. A peon walks from *A* to *B* at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and after transacting some business which occupies him an hour, returns to *A* by the tramway at the rate of 5 miles an hour. He then finds he has been absent two hours 20 minutes. Find the distance from *A* to *B*.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC, 2 to 5 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

REV J. H. WALTON.

I. Divide $\frac{a^3}{b^3} + \frac{b^3}{c^3} + \frac{c^3}{a^3} - 3$ by $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a}$

II. Write out the first five terms of the Quotients of

$\frac{a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1}}{a + b}$ and $\frac{a^{2n+1} - b^{2n+1}}{a - b}$; and hence find, without Multiplication, the Product of $(a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 1) \times (a^4 - a^3 + a^2 - a + 1)$

III. From $(x + a - b)(x + b - c)(x + c - a)$ subtract $(x - a + b)(x - b + c)(x - c + a)$ and divide the remainder by $(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$.

IV. Prove that every Common Measure of two Algebraical Expressions will divide their G. C. M.

Find the G. C. M. of $a + 29a - 15$ and $2a^5 - 3a^4 + 16a^2 + a - 10$.

V. Simplify

(i) $\frac{a^2}{x(a-x)} + \frac{x^2}{a(x-a)} - \frac{(a-x)^2}{ax}$.

(ii) $\frac{(ac+bd)^3 - (ad+bc)^3}{(a-b)(c-d)} - \frac{(ac+bd)^3 + (ad+bc)^3}{(a+b)(c+d)}$.

VI. Given that $s = a + b + c$; Prove that

$(s-3a)^2 + (s-3b)^2 + (s-3c)^2 = 3\left\{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2\right\}$

VII. Extract the Square root of

$(a^2 + b^2)(a^2b^2 + 1) - 2ab(a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) - 4a^2b^2$.

VIII. If $x = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$, $y = \frac{b+1}{b-1}$, $z = \frac{c+1}{c-1}$,

Shew that $\frac{(x^2+1)(y^2+1)(z^2+1)}{(xy+1)(yz+1)(zx+1)}$

$= \frac{(a^2+1)(b^2+1)(c^2+1)}{(ab+1)(bc+1)(ca+1)}$

IX. Solve the following equations:—

(i) $\frac{x-4}{(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{x-7}{(x-1)(x-6)} + \frac{x-9}{(x-3)(x-6)} = \frac{3}{x}$

(ii) $\sqrt{(15 - 9x)} + \sqrt{(10 - 4x)} = \sqrt{(5 - x)}$

(iii) $\begin{cases} 4ax + (x + 1)y = (3a - 1)z \\ (3a - 1)(x - y - 1) + z = 0 \\ x + y = z \end{cases}$

X. A man rowing against a stream meets a log of wood which is being carried down by the current. He continues rowing in the same direction for a quarter of an hour longer, and then turns and rows down the stream, overtaking the log 1½ miles lower down, than the point where he first met it. Find the rate at which the current flows.

FRIDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

J MARSH, ESQ.; T. GOPALA RAU, B.A.

PART I.

I Define the centre of a circle, an acute-angled triangle, complement of a parallelogram, and a gnomon.

II. If, at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines, on the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line.

(a.) Two parallelograms ABCD and CFGH having the angle BCD in the one, equal to the angle FCH in the other, are placed so that the side DC is in the same straight line with the side CF; shew that BC is in the same straight line with CH.

(b.) What mode of demonstration is used in the above proposition? When does Euclid chiefly use it? What other examples are there of its use in the 1st Book?

III. Triangles on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal.

(a.) ABC is a triangle, BD is drawn from B to meet CA produced in D, AE is drawn from A parallel to BD meeting BC in E, and CF is drawn parallel to BD or AE from C meeting BA produced in F; shew that the triangles BEF and CED are equal to one another.

IV. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line, and on one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.

PART II.

V. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

(*a.*) Deduce from the figure a method of applying to a given straight line a rectangle equal to a given square.
[Give the construction only: no proof required.]

VI. In equal circles, the angles which stand on equal arcs are equal to one another, whether they be at the centres or circumferences.

VII. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

(*a.*) State the converse of this proposition.

(*b.*) From the middle point of the side AB of an isosceles triangle ABC, a straight line is drawn at right angles to it, meeting the base BC produced at D: shew that a circle drawn through the points A, C, D will touch AB.

FRIDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

C. M BARROW, B A.; A. L. VENKATARAMANA PUNT, M A.

PART I.

I. (*a*) Of the kings of Magadha, who were the two greatest? Which of them favoured Buddhism? How is it known hat he did so?

(*b*) What is the name by which Mahomed Sahub-ud-dien is commonly known in history? What dynasty did he overthrow, and of what dynasty was he the founder?

(*c.*) Who dethroned Humayun? How long did he reign? Of what nature were his acts?

II. Who was the founder of the first slave dynasty? State what is said about him in history.

III. Sketch the rise and progress of the United East India Company from 1702 to 1772.

IV. Date and give as circumstantial an account as possible of,—

1. The founding and destruction of Fort St. David.
2. The Siege of Somnat.
3. The Battle of Wandewash.
4. The Siege of Amboor.
5. Clive's reforms in the Civil Service.

V. Correct any mis-statements of facts or dates to be found in the following:

1. The battle of Trinomallee was fought in 1784 between General Harris and Hyder. In it the English were defeated, and Hyder with his cavalry proceeded to ravage the country near Madras.

2. Chandernagore, a Dutch settlement, a little to the East of Calcutta, was captured by Colonel Calliaud, a French Commander, in 1749. It was taken from the French by Ramnarrian in March 1757 and handed over to the English.

PART II.

I. What were the leading provisions of the proclamation issued by Her Majesty the Queen when she assumed the direct management of the affairs of India? Explain briefly the origin and constitution of the late Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Who now discharges the duties once discharged by them?

II. Who was

(*a.*) the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India?

(*b.*) the first Commander-in-Chief of all the Anglo-Indian troops in India?

(*c.*) the first to unite the Offices of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General in one and the same person.

(*d.*) the last Governor-General that was personally engaged in any war?

(*e.*) the last of the Peishwas?

III. Narrate briefly the circumstances which led to the 2nd Seikh War. Mention the most important incidents thereof in chronological order, with dates.

IV. Why did the English go to war with the Afghans and the Ameers of Scindh? Name the territories acquired by the British at the close of each of the two Burmese Wars.

V. What were the principal Civil reforms introduced by Lord W. Bentinck?

VI. Mention the leading incidents of the last Campaigns of the English against Tippu.

VII. When, and from whom, were the following provinces acquired: the U. Doab, Balaghaut, the Berars, Tranquebar, Negapatam, and Benares.

SATURDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

C. W. PEARCE, ESQ.; D. SINCLAIR, M.A.

PART I

I. How are the following connected with English History?

(1) Carausius, (2) Gunhilda, (3) Vortigern, (4) William the Lion.

II. What reasons did Edward III and Henry V respectively give for invading France?

Mention the chief provisions of the treaty made by the latter with the French King.

III. What was the immediate cause of Wat Tyler's insurrection and what of Jack Cade's?

Give the demands of the rebels in the former insurrection.

IV. State *briefly* what you know about;—

(1) purveyance, (2) the Bretwalda, (3) benevolences, (4) the mad Parliament.

V. With regard to the following battles fill up a table giving the date of each, the commander on each side and the victors:—

(1) Mons Grampius, (2) Ethandune, (3) Tenchebrai, (4) Evesham, (5) Second battle of St. Albans', (6) Shrewsbury, (7) Stamford Bridge, (8) Wakefield Green.

PART II.

VI. On what grounds did Henry, Earl of Richmond, lay claim to the throne of England, and what steps did he take to strengthen his position after he became King?

VII. What were the *immediate* causes that led to the fall of Wolsey, of Raleigh, of Henry St. John (Lord Bolingbroke), and of Sir Robert Walpole?

VIII. What wars broke out in 1756, 1668, 1793, 1652? What led to each? Who were the contending parties in each?

IX. Explain the nature of the Test Act, the Riot Act, and the Petition of Rights? What special circumstances led to the introduction of these measures?

X. *Mention*, in the fewest words possible, the leading acts on the part of James II, that led up to the Revolution of 1688.

SATURDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY.

REV. E. SELL; G. DUNCAN, ESQ.

PART I.

I. Draw a map of the Southern coast line of Asia from Aden to Corea; mark the eastern and western limits of the countries bounded by it; and insert the following ports in their respective countries,—Bushire, Shanghae, Akyab, Canton, Bunder Abbas, Kurachi. Mark also the position of Cape Cambodia, Gulf of Oman, Hongkong, Gulf of Tonquin, Mouths of the Irawadi and the Hoang-ho.

II. Name the countries of South America which border on the Caribbean Sea, and give the capital of each. Name also the countries of South America, south of the Equator which border on the Pacific. In what countries are the following ports situated,—Truxillo, Guayaquil, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Monte-Video and Callao? What are the chief exports of Valparaiso?

III. Name the six largest islands situated wholly within the tropics, and state the Government to which each belongs.

IV. Assign the following towns to their respective colonies—Sydney, Hobart Town, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Auckland Perth. What is the chief mineral production of Australia?

V. Describe the source and course of the Mississippi, and name the states which are situated on either side of it, the two most important towns situated on its banks, its three largest tributaries, and the chief article of export from the port situated nearest to its mouth.

VI. (*a.*) What tract of country is included under the general name of the Barbary States? Give the political divisions.

(*b.*) What country of Africa is the most important politically, and why? Describe it *briefly* under the heads of physical features, religion, government.

PART II.

VII. (*a.*) Define *fiord, lagoon, steppe, oasis, glacier* and *whirlpool.*

(*b.*) Give a single name for each of the following:—

(1) The advance of the sea inland to meet a river.

(2) A river running into another river.

(3) A river running out of another river.

(4) A violent circular wind blowing over the Bay of Bengal.

(5) The most violent wind which blows in the West Indies.

(6) Those violent volcanic movements which shake the earth.

VIII. Name and state accurately, in as few words as you can, the position of each of the following, which are all in Europe:—

(*a.*) (1) That town which produces more hardware than any other in the world.

(2) That river into which the Moselle flows.

(3) That country which is altogether mountainous.

(4) That island fortress which defends the passage by sea to the capital of the country.

(5) That capital city which is farthest from the sea.

(6) That country in which some form of Christianity is not the state religion.

(*b.*) Say where each of the following places in India is, and give *one* interesting fact in connection with each:—

Goa, Bhilsa, Muttra, Nassick, Attock and Raneegunj

IX. (*a.*) Briefly describe the chief physical features of Sindh. To what other country has it been compared?

(*b.*) Draw a map of "the Lower Provinces of Bengal," shewing the chief physical features, and the positions of *four* of the most important towns.

X (*a.*) Every principal chain of mountains has one side very steep, and on the other a very gradual slope. Which is the steep side of the Alps, the Western Ghauts, and the Himalayas?

(*b.*) How can you tell the slope of a country from an inspection of the map?

XI. Correct the mistake or mistakes (or indicate the point of error) in each of the following:—

(1) Every one knows that England is an island, and Spain a peninsula.

(2) The absence of coal and iron in Belgium makes it an agricultural country.

(3) On Friday last we left Florence, the capital of Italy, for Turin, a well-built town on the Arno.

(4) One of A's ships bound from London to Akyab struck upon an iceberg near the Andamans, while another from the Cape to Liverpool went down in a typhoon off the Azores.

(5) If at any time of the year we turn our faces towards the sun at noon in Madras, we shall be looking south, and our backs will be towards the north.

(6) The roads in Bengal are formed of fine blocks of stone brought from the granite quarries of the Sunderbunds.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DEC. 1874.

TUESDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

J. HUDSON, B. A.

I. Write a short essay on the extent to which Milton's description of the battle of the angels is indebted, on the one hand, to the Bible and earlier poets, and, on the other, to his own invention.

II. Paraphrase—

> He ended; and his words their drooping cheer
> Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope revived:
> The invention all admired, and each, how he
> To be the inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd
> Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
> Impossible: yet, haply, of thy race
> In future days, if malice should abound,
> Some one, intent on mischief, or inspired
> With devilish machination, might devise
> Like instrument to plague the sons of men
> For sin, on war and mutual slaughter bent.

III. Remark upon any peculiarities of grammar or expression in the following passages:—

(*a.*) And found
Already known what he for news had thought
To have reported.

(*b.*) From whence a voice
From midst a golden cloud, thus mild was heard.

(*c.*) That no sight,
Nor motion of swift thought, less could his shield,
Such ruin intercept.

(*d.*) And nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable.

(*e.*) Such truths to be divulged
Methinks the accuser's rest is long indulged.

(*f.*) A moment's pause—'tis but to breathe their band,
Or shall they onward press, or here withstand ?

IV. Explain the double meaning of the words and expressions on which there is any play in the following extract :—

To whom thus Belial, in like gamesome mood :
Leader, the terms we sent were terms of weight,
Of hard contents, and full of force urged home;
Such as we might perceive amused them all,
And stumbled many; who receives them right,
Had need from head to foot well understand;
Not understood, this gift they have besides,
They show us when our foes walk not upright.

V. Bring out the full force of each of the following interjections by putting a sentence in its place :—

(*a.*) Such scenes reminded him of earlier days,
Of skies more cloudless, moons of purer blaze,
Of nights more soft and frequent, hearts that now—
No—no— the storm may beat upon his brow, &c.

(*b.*) A latent fierceness that far more became
His fiery climate than his tender frame;
True, in his words it broke not from his breast, &c.

(*c*) Thus lightly rocking baby's cradle 'and he
This pretty, puny, weakly little one,—
Nay—for I love him all the better for it.'

(*d.*) '*Well then*,' said Enoch, 'I shall look on yours.'

(*e*) Saying only 'See your bairns before you go,'
Eh, let me fetch 'em, Arden.'

VI By means of five or six expressive adjectives describe Lara and Enoch Arden respectively.

Taking these two as types, compare Byron's heroes with those of Tennyson with reference to their moral character.

VII. (*a.*) 'Should he not trade himself out yonder ?'
In these words Enoch Arden refers to himself. Account for the use of *should*. What would be the meaning of the same words if spoken concerning Enoch Arden by a third party ?

(*b*) 'But from his visage nothing could we guess.'
How is *we* used? Express the same meaning in three other ways.

(*c*.) 'Some new perhaps, but 'twere a tale too long.'
What is the force of *were* in this line?

(*d*) 'And pray them not to quarrel for her sake.'
How would a comma placed after *quarrel* affect the meaning of the line?

VIII. Write down what you think would have been said by the speakers in the following passages if they had expressed themselves *fully* and *connectedly*:—

(*a*.) But she—she put him off—
So much to look to—such a change—a month—
Give her a month—she knew that she was bound—
A month—no more.

(*b*) My children too! must I not speak to these?
They know me not. I should betray myself.
Never: no father's kiss for me—the girl
So like her mother, and the boy, my son.

IX. Write short notes pointing out the feelings, features of character, or important general truths illustrated in any *three* of the following passages:—

(*a*.) And the girl
Seem'd kinder unto Philip than to him;
But she loved Enoch, tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd deny it.

(*b*) And now and then (he sent)
With some pretext of fineness in the meal
To save the offence of charitable, flour
From his tall mill that whistled on the waste

(*c*) And o'er his countenance
No shadow past, nor motion, any one,
Regarding, well had deem'd he felt the tale
Less than the teller.

(*d*.) Yet since he did but labour for himself,
Work without hope, there was not life in it
Whereby the man could live.

(*c*) As the woman heard,
Fast flow'd the current of her easy tears,
While in her heart she yearned incessantly
To rush abroad all round the little haven
Proclaiming Enoch Arden and his woes.

X. (*a.*) Give the derivation of the following words and compare Milton's with their ordinary use:—Reluctant, argument, obvious, idol, admire, amuse, moment, dissipation, illustrious.

(*b.*) Scan—

(1) Son, in whose face invisible is beheld.
(2) Desperate, though few, the last and best remain'd.
(3) You have been as God's good angel in our house.

TUESDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT.

I. (*a*) Put the following into the *simplest* language of which you are master, taking care to make the meaning intelligible:—

Almost every poem, consisting of precepts, is so far arbitrary and immethodical, that many of the paragraphs may change places with no apparent inconvenience; for of two or more positions, depending upon some remote and general principle, there is seldom any cogent reason why one should precede the other. Of all homogeneous truths, at least of all truths respecting the same general end, in whatever series they may be produced, a concatenation by intermediate ideas may be formed, such as, when it is once shewn, shall appear natural; but if this order be reversed, another method of connection equally specious may be found or made.

(*b.*) Rewrite the following passage, substituting for each noun, adjective, and verb, the noun, adjective, or verb, respectively, which best represents its meaning. The other words to be left unaltered:—

He was the counsellor most trusted in political and military affairs. He had been one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, and felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all

ages, been characteristic of apostates. He perfectly understood the feelings, the resources, and the policy of the party to which he had lately belonged, and had formed a vast and deeply meditated scheme which very nearly confounded even the able tactics of the statesmen by whom the House of Commons had been directed.

(N. B.—Auxiliary verbs and articles to remain unaltered.)

II. Give a short account of Lord Macaulay's life and works.

III (*a.*) Summarize Johnson's comparison of Pope with Dryden,

Or,

Summarize Johnson's criticism on the Rape of the Lock.

(*b.*) Give your own estimate of Pope as a poet, and state in what repute he is held at the present day.

IV. Give as nearly as you can in the language of Macaulay :—
The character of Charles I,

Or,

The advantages presented by the religious institutions and enterprises of the Middle Ages.

V. Describe the rise, fall and constitution of Cromwell's standing army.

VI What was the attitude of Charles I in ecclesiastical matters, and how did it directly and indirectly affect his fortunes ?

VII. Explain the following :—

(*a*) The polished race which dwelt by the Bosphorus.

(*b*) Then it was that Common Law rose to the dignity of a science.

(*c*) Rather than grant to the Civil Magistrate the absolute power of nominating spiritual pastors, the Church of Rome in the eleventh century set all Europe on fire.

(*d.*) His commerce with the world had been small.

(*e.*) Democracy does not require the support of prescription

(*f.*) An intelligence perpetually on the wing.

(*g.*) The music of the numbers.

VIII. (*a.*) Write etymological notes on the following :—
cant, sect, schism, Presbyterian, mesne profits, gavelkind, anarchy, suffragan.

(*b.*) Distinguish between :—proscribe, prescribe: venal, venial: pride, arrogance: lampoon, satire, criticism, caricature: prorogue, adjourn, dissolve, (Parliament).

IX. Write *short* notes on any *four* of the following :—
Harrison, Cibber, Arminius, Colepepper, Swift, Laud, Calvin, Pym.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P. M,
GENERAL ENGLISH.
C. COOPER, M.A.

I. Paraphrase :—

ON THE LAUNCHING OF A MAN OF WAR.

Giant oaks of bold expansion
O'er seven hundred acres fell,
All to build thy noble mansion
Where our hearts of oak shall dwell.
Oaks that living did inherit
Grandeur from our earth and sky;
Still robust, the native spirit
In your timbers shall not die.
Ship to shine in martial story,
Thou shalt cleave the ocean's path,
Freighted with Britannia's glory,
And the thunders of her wrath.

II. Re-write the following passage, omitting whatever is unnecessary to the sense :—

The decisive battle, which determined the issue of the war, took place on a level plain completely enclosed on all sides by a boundary composed partly of mountains and partly of a river. A small tributary of this river intersected the plain, flowing through it, and forming a junction with the larger stream. On the two opposite banks of the former the hostile armies took up their respective positions, the one on the one side, the other on the other The conflict, which was long and bloody, caused during its protracted course great havoc on both sides. The lifeless corpses of the slain were left above ground unburied, a sad memento of the mournful effects of human strife, and mutual conflict between man and his fellow-man.

III. Show that the italicized words in the following passages are not now appropriate to their context, and substitute the appropriate words or phrases :—

(*a.*) In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness.

(*b.*) We beseech you that you study to be quiet and to *meddle* with your own business.

(*c.*) The wicked are not *secure* even when they are safe.

(*d.*) He was remarkable for his *vivacity*, for he lived one hundred and forty years.

(*e.*) Humility is a duty in great ones as well as in *idiots*.

IV. Discriminate between Accent and Emphasis. State what change will take place in the grammatical character of each of the words in A when the accent is shifted, and in the meaning of each of the sentences in B when the word within brackets is emphasized :

A. mínute—énvelope—gállant—óbject—ínvalid—incense.

B. (*a.*) (There) is something that you want.

(*b.*) We affirm (that) we do know.

(*c.*) An old man (that) is a wise man is worthy of respect.

V. State, in the form of a letter to your nearest relative, the profession you would like to adopt, and the reasons of your preference

VI. Point out anything wrong in thought, or in expression, in the following :—

(*a.*) All, whether willing or unwilling, were compelled to go on board.

(*b.*) In this edition, we find twenty passages that are either altered or omitted.

(*c.*) Opium, being good for counteracting some diseases, may be used in such cases, but it should not be allowed to grow into a habit.

(*d.*) Burns launched his poems on the wide sea of the Scottish reading public, and ere long they had taken firm root in the nation's heart.

VII. Show how the words in (*a*) have changed their meanings ; what facts of history are preserved by those in (*b*) ; and how the derivations of those in (*c*) are obscured by their spellings :—

(*a.*) spinster—clerk—boor—gossip.

(*b.*) curfew—pagan—thraldom—slave.

(*c.*) island—whole—ell—country-dance.

VIII. Turn (without paraphrase) the following passage into idiomatic prose, altering the order of words or clauses, and supplying ellipses, but making no other changes than such as may be required by the prose idiom :—

To whom our great progenitor: Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor, I have heard, than when
Cherubic songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aerial music send; nor knew I not
To be both will and deed created free;
Yet, that we never shall forget to love
Our maker, and obey Him Whose command
Single is yet so just, my constant thoughts
Assured me, and still assure.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI.

E P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. Prove that the circumferences of circles vary as their radii

If the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius be 63 grades 66 minutes and 19·77 seconds, find approximately the ratio of the circumference to the diameter

II. Determine Geometrically the sines and cosines of $90° + A$, $180° + A$, and $270° + A$, in terms of the sine and cosine of A.

Find the value of

$$\text{vers}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) - 2 \text{ covers } (\pi + \theta) + \text{suvers}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right)$$

III. Shew that

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

and deduce the expression for

$$\cos \beta - \cos \alpha$$

Find the general values of θ from the equation :—

(1) $\sin (\theta + \alpha) + \sin \alpha = \sin \theta$.

(2) $\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{9}\right) \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{18}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \sqrt{2})$

IV. If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, shew that $\sin \theta$, θ and $\tan \theta$ are in ascending order of

magnitude, and obtain the limiting values of the ratios Sin $\theta : \theta$: tan θ when the angle is indefinitely small.

Determine the ultimate value of the ratio Sin $n\pi$: sin $n\pi$, as n approaches zero.

V. Find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. Show that

$$\log_a x \,.\, \log_b y = \log_b x \,.\, \log_a y$$

VI. Obtain the logarithm of

$$\frac{\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt[3]{3} \times \sqrt[4]{\cdot 4}}{\sqrt[5]{\cdot 05} \times \sqrt[6]{\cdot 006}}$$

having given log 5 = · 6989700
and log 6 = · 7781513.

VII. Determine the area of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If p, q, r be the perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides, show that the area

$$= \frac{p^2\, q^2\, r^2}{4\sqrt{\sigma\,(\sigma - pq)\,(\sigma - qr)\,(\sigma - rp)}}$$

where $2\sigma = pq + qr + rp$.

VIII. Two straight lines AB, BC, whose lengths are a and b respectively, are inclined to each other at an angle 2β, and subtend the same angle α at a certain point P. Determine the distance BP

IX. Define a plane, the inclination of two planes—an icosahedron and a parallelopiped.

Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel to one another.

X. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles any two of them are together greater than the third.

XI. In a tetrahedron ABCD the face ABC is at right angles to the faces ABD and ACD. If the edge BC be also at right angles to the edge DC, the face ADC shall be at right angles to BDC.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL. D., P. RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M A.

PART I.

I. Why is an enquiry into language generally regarded as a necessary introduction to the study of logic? What is the most common cause of the ambiguity of words?

II. Explain fully the meaning of the statement that as the intension of a term is increased the extension is decreased.

III. Enumerate the various kinds of conversion, and convert the following—

(*a.*) A man of genius alone can be a poet.

(*b*) All old men were boys.

(*c.*) This is the nearest approach to a solution of the difficulty.

(*d.*) All's well that ends well.

IV. Distinguish generally between the Predicaments and the Predicables. Define "property" and "accident;" and explain what is meant by separable and inseparable accidents.

V. What is logical division?

Distinguish it from (*a*) physical; and (*b*) metaphysical division; and give the ordinary rules for division.

PART II.

VI. Enunciate the *dictum de omni et nullo*, and define its scope. What syllogistic rules are deduced therefrom?

VII Shew that if in a syllogism, one premise be particular, the conclusion must be particular, and prove that only particular conclusions can be drawn in the third figure.

In the fourth figure, prove that if the major premise is affirmative, the minor must be universal; or if the minor premise is negative, both premises must be universal. What is the conclusion if the minor premise is affirmative?

VIII. In what figures are the following moods invalid. Give reasons.

IAI, AEE, EIO.

Reduce *Camenes* by the indirect method.

IX State and prove the rules to which a sorites must conform. Give illustrations

X. Examine the following arguments:—

(*a*) Either A is B or C is D; but A is B, therefore C is not D.

(*b.*) If a good marksman must have a steady hand, John is a good marksman.

(*c.*) One symptom of the plague is a fever; this man has a fever; therefore he has the plague.

(*d.*) Poetry is not science. The characteristics of Science are truth and generality, and poetry possesses neither.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.

R. C. W. RABAN, M. A.

I. Ibi partem majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit, adversus omnia humana mala sæpe ac diu duratum, bonis inexpertum atque insuetum. Itaque, quos nulla mali vicerat vis, perdidere nimia bona ac voluptates immodicæ; et eo impensius, quo avidius ex insolentia in eas se merserant. Somnus enim, et vinum, et epulæ, et otium, consuetudine in dies blandius, ita enervaverunt corpora animosque, ut magis deinde præteritæ victoria eos, quam præsentes tutarentur vires; majusque id peccatum ducis apud peritos artium militarium haberetur, quam quod non ex Cannensi acie protinus ad urbem Romanum duxisset. Illa enim cunctatio distulisse modo victoriam videri potuit: hic error vires ademisse ad vincendum. Itaque, hercule, velut si cum alio exercitu a Capua exiret, nihil usquam pristinæ disciplinæ tenuit.

Criticise this opinion and state the chief characteristics of Livy's style and his value as an *Historian*.

II. (*a*.) Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis
Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
Morem verecundumque Bacchum
Sanguineis prohibete rixis.
Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat; impium
Lenite clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

Explain *scyphis, Bacchum, acinaces, sodales*, and give the etymology of *lucernis, verecundum, discrepat, remanete, impium, barbarum*.

(*b*.) Hæc finis Priami fatorum: hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiæ: jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

To what fact of Roman History does the Poet allude? How far can the view that Virgil wrote his Æneid with a political object be maintained?

III. Cicero has been charged with egotism and personal vanity: can you trace these faults in the Catilinarian orations? What judg-

ment has History pronounced on his suppression of the conspiracy, and in what subsequent troubles did it involve him?

IV. Res publica loquetur: 'M. Tulli, quid agis? tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges, quæ de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatæ sunt? At nunquam in hac urbe ii, qui a re publica defecerunt, civium jura tenuerunt.

(*a.*) Turn this passage into the indirect narration as far as "te impedit."

(*b.*) "*Privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt.*"

Give instances from Roman History.

(*c.*) Define *civium jura*, and state what privileges were attached to the citizenship of Rome.

(*d.*) *leges de supplicio Romanorum civium.*

What laws are referred to by Cicero?

V. (*a.*) Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum:
Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis
Hanc primùm tutare domum. Cui parvus Iülus,
Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta, relinquor?

Parse *abis, periturus, rape, sumptis, tutare, primùm.*

(*b.*) Integer vitæ scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,
Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

In what metre is this written? Give the rules which regulate it.

VI. Write short notes upon—fuimus Troes—longe servet vestigia conjux—inclementia Divûm—timeo Danaos et dona ferentes—veti-

tur cælum—stat casus renovare omnes—diva potens Cypri — Pompili quietum regnum — Saliaribus dapibus ornare pulvinar deorum and give the grammatical constructions of—incomptis Curium capillis—nil mortalibus ardui est—hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas et quærere conscius arma—hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ.

VII. (*a.*) Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras
Show why the *second* verb is in the present tense.

(*b.*) What is the force of *communis* in the following passages?

(1) Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinnys

(2) nati serva communis amorem.

VIII. Explain the following—pedibus ire in sententiam—censere—divinatio—patres conscripti—de die epulari—publicatio bonorum—tabulæ novæ—Malliana castra—nudiustertius: and distinguish *dolores, cruciatus; immanis, nefandus; contumelia, infamia; incolumis, tutus.* What powers were held by a *Dictator,* and in what respect did they differ from those of a *Consul?*

IX. Name the distributive and ordinal numerals corresponding to *undecim, viginti, sexaginta, trecenti, mille:* and explain the origin and force of (1) the ablative absolute, (2) the historical infinitive.

X. Distinguish the Interrogative Particles and mention what is peculiar in the use of *cedo,* and *licet.*

Render into Latin the following idiomatic phrases:—

(*a.*) The conqueror is moderation itself.

(*b.*) He did it the moment he saw me.

(*c.*) You ought to be above doing this folly.

(*d.*) He is troublesome without being injurious.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P. M.

LATIN.

R. C. W. RABAN, M A.

I Translate—

(*a.*) O navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus. O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus

Et malus celeri saucius Africo
Antennæque gemant ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius
Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non Dî quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,
Jactes et genus et nomen inutile.
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium.

(b.) Ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ,
Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra:
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Corœbus,
Et sese medium injecit moriturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.
Hìc primùm ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cædes,
Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.

(c.) Hic verò victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Affaturque Deos, et sanctum sidus adorat.
Jam jam nulla mora est: sequor, et, quà ducitis, adsum.
Dî patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium vestroque in numine Troja est
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.
Dixerat ille; et jam per mœnia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiùsque æstûs incendia volvunt.

II. Translate—

Per idem tempus Romæ quum A. Cornelius Mammula, ex Sardinia provincia decedens, retulisset, qui status rerum in insula esset, bellum ac defectionem omnes spectare; Q. Mucium, qui successisset sibi, gravitate cœli aquarumque advenientem exceptum, non tam in periculosum, quam longum, morbum implicitum, diu ad belli vim sustinendam inutilem fore, exercitumque ibi ut satis firmum pacatæ provinciæ præsidio esse, ita parum bello, quod motum iri videretur: decreverunt Patres, ut Q. Fulvius Flaccus quinque millia peditum,

quadringentos equites scriberet, eamque legionem primo quoque tempore in Sardiniam trajiciendam curaret, mitteretque cum imperio, quem ipsi videretur, qui rem gereret quoad Mucius convaluisset.

III. Translate—

(*a.*) Quibus hoc præcipiendum videtur, unum scilicet et idem, quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent, se id, quod conantur, consequi posse: primum omnium, me ipsum vigilare adesse, providere rei publicæ; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam, maximam multitudinem, magnas præterea copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimæ urbi contra tanta m vim sceleris præsente suxilium esse laturos.

(*b.*) Hostium cepi bina castra, prædæ videlicet plena et commeatuum: frumentumet pecuniam date. Quid aliud, si spoliatus, si exutus castris esses, peteres? Et, ne omnia ipse mirer, (mihi quoque enim, quoniam respondi Himilconi, interrogare jus fasque est) velim seu Himilco, seu Mago respondeat; quum ad internecionem Romani imperii pugnatum ad Cannas sit, constetque in defectione totam Italiam esse; primum ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? deinde homo, ex quinque et triginta tribubus, ad Hannibalem transfugerit?

IV. Translate—

(*a.*) Milites Romani, perculsi tumultu insolito, arma capere alii, alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, trepidare omnibus locis; vis magna hostium, cœlum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, periculum anceps; postremo fugere an manere turtius foret, in incerto erat. Sed ex eo numero, quos paulo ante corruptos diximus, cohors una Ligurum cum duabus turmis Thracum et paucis gregariis militibus transiere ad regem, et centurio primi pili tertiæ legionis per munitionem, quam uti defenderet acceperat, locum hostibus introeundi dedit, eaque Numidæ cuncti irrupere. Nostri fœda fuga, plerique abjectis armis, proximum collem occupavere. Nox atque præda castrorum hostis, quo minus victoria uterentur, remorata sunt Deinde Iugurtha postero die cum Aulo in colloquio verba facit: "tametsi ipsum cum exercitu fame et ferro clausum tenet, tamen se memorem humanarum rerum, is secum fœdus faceret, incolumis omnis sub iugum missurum; præterea uti diebus decem Numidia decederet"

(*b.*) At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur, (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno)
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet, et Longam multâ vi muniet Albam
Hìc jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea; donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde, lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus,
Romulus excipiet gentem et Mavortia condet
Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi.

V. Translate into Latin—

The death of young Edward was memorable and tragical. He was hunting one day in the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle, where Elfrida resided, and took the opportunity to pay her a visit unattended by any of his retinue. After he had mounted his horse he desired some liquor to be brought him; while he was holding the cup to his mouth a servant of Elfrida approached and gave him a stab behind. The prince finding himself wounded, put spurs to his horse; but becoming faint by loss of blood, he fell from the saddle, and was dragged along by his unruly horse till he expired The youth and innocence of this prince with his tragical death obtained him the appellation of "Martyr," though his murder had no connexion with any religious opinion.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

GREEK.

R. C. W. RABAN, M A.

I. *Ὡς δὲ ὥρα πάντα μὲν τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀποκεκρυμμένον, πάσας δὲ τὰς ἀκτὰς καὶ τὰ Ἀβυδηνῶν πεδία ἐπίπλεα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνθαῦτα Ξέρξης ἐωυτὸν ἐμακάρισε. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐδάκρυσε. Μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀρτάβανος ὁ πάτρως, ὅς τὸ πρῶτον γνώμην ἀπεδέξατο ἐλευθέρως οὐ συμβουλεύων Ξέρξῃ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, οὗτος ὠνὴρ φρασθεὶς Ξέρξεα δακρύσαντα εἴρετο τάδε. "Ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὡς πολὺ ἀλλήλων κεχωρισμένα ἐργάσαο νῦν τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον; μακαρίσας γὰρ σεωυτὸν δακ-*

ρύεις." Ὁ δὲ εἶπε "Ἐσῆλθε γάρ με λογισάμενον κατοικτεῖραι ὡς βραχὺς εἴη ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος, εἰ τουτέων γε ἐόντων τοσούτων οὐδεὶς ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος περιέσται."

Give the Attic forms of all words in this passage which are not in that Dialect.

II. Translate with explanatory notes—

ποικίλα δὸς Σφίγξ, θεῖον Ἰοκάστης κάρα, Κῆρες ἀναπλάκητοι, ναπάιαι Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχαι, Λυκεῖος Ἀπολλων, Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγ ράψομαι, ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω, δαιμονίη ὁρμή, φλάυρως ἔχων.

III. Distinguish—

ἐι κάι — κὰι ἐι = ἄνα — ἀνά = μητρόκτονος — μητροκτονός = ἄληθες — ἀληθές = γαμεῖν — γαμεῖσθαι = δεινός — δεῖνος = μά — μή =

IV. Illustrate the *frequentative* use of ἄν with the Indicative Mood; and give the meanings of the following prefixes: *a. e. δυσ. ρα.* with examples of each.

V. What was the ancient idea of Destiny? How does the poet justify the sufferings of Œdipus? Give an instance of the Irony of Sophocles from the Œd. Rex.

VI. Give the Greek expressions corresponding to the idiomatic expressions—"to your cost,"—"he is of more account than I"—"he will not do it with impunity"—"I and two others"—"in your opinion—"the next of kin"—"to make more of their grief than of my own."

VII. Explain the grammatical constructions—

(1) *'ρίψον με γῆς ἐκ τῆσδ' ὅδον τάχιστα*
(2) *μὴ τὸ μηδεν ἄλγος εἰς μέγ' οἴσετε*
(3) *ἀδελφὴν την ἐμὴν γήμας ἔχεις*
(4) *ἵστε με δακρύσαντα — ἔξοιδ' ἀκόυων*
(5) *οὐκ ἂν πιθόιμην μὴ οὐ τάδ' ἐκμαθεῖν σαφῶς.*

VIII. Doubts have been expressed regarding the truth of the account given by Herodotus of Xerxes' invasion of Greece. Examine this criticism and explain the circumstances which led the Persians to interfere with the Greeks.

IX. What is the force of ἐι with the optative?

Give the meaning of the particles *μήν, γε, δῆτα, οὖν, ἄρα, ἦ, ἀλλα,* in composition.

Distinguish (1) δυτως ἄφρονῆν { ὥστε οὐκ ἐβούλετο. / ὥστε μὴ βούλεσθαι.

(2) πρὶν δειπνεῖν, πρὶν δειπνῆσαι

(3) ἀισχρὰ καὶ πολλά, πολλὰ καὶ αἰσχρά.

X. Οὐχ ὡς γελαστὴς, Οἰδίπους, ἐλήλυθα,
οὐδ' ὡς ὀνειδιῶν τι τῶν πάρος κακῶν.
ἀλλ' εἰ τὰ θνητῶν μὴ καταισχύνεσθ' ἔτι
γένεθλα, τὴν γοῦν πάντα βόσκουσαν φλόγα
αἰδεῖσθ' ἄνακτος Ἡλίου, τοιόνδ' ἄγος
ἀκάλυπτον οὕτω δεικνύναι, τὸ μήτε γῆ,
μήτ' ὄμβρος ἱερὸς, μήτε φῶς προσδέξεται.
ἀλλ' ὡς τάχιστ' ἐς δικον ἐσκομίζετε.
τοῖς ἐν γένει γὰρ τἀγγενῆ μάλισθ' ὁρᾶν,
μόνοις τ' ἀκούειν εὐσεβῶς ἔχει κακά.

Parse πάρος, βόσκουσαν, ἄγος, φλόγα, ἐυσεβως, οἶκον, γένει, and give principal parts of ἐλήλυθα, καταισχύνεσθε, δεικνύναι, προσδέξεται, ὁρᾶν, ἀκούειν, ἐσκομίζετε.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK.

R. C. W. RABAN, M. A.

I. Translate—

(a.) OI. Ποίῳ καθαρμῷ; τίς ὁ τρόπος τῆς ξυμφορᾶς;
KP. Ἀνδρηλατοῦντας, ἢ φόνῳ φόνον πάλιν
λύντας, ὡς τήνδ' αἷμα χειμάξον πόλιν.
OI. Ποίου γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τήνδε μηνύει τύχην;
KP. Ἦν ἡμὶν, ὦ ναξ Δάϊός ποθ' ἡγεμὼν
γῆς τῆσδε, πρίνοσε τήνδ' ἀπευθύνειν πόλιν.
OI. Ἐξοιδ' ἀκούων· οὐ γὰρ εἰσεῖδόν γ' ἔγω.
KP. Τούτου θανόντος, νῦν ἐπιστέλλει σαφῶς
τοὺς αὐτοέντας χειρὶ τιμωρεῖν τινάς.
OI. Οἶδ' εἰσὶ ποῦ γῆς; ποῦ τόδ' εὑρεθήσεται
ἴχνος παλαιᾶς δυστέκμαρτον αἰτίας;
KP. Ἐν τῇδ' ἔφασκε γῇ. τὸ δὲ ζητούμευον
ἁλωτόν· ἐκφεύγει δὲ τἀμελούμενον.

(b.) OI. Ἦ ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνεκτὰ πρὸς τούτου κλύειν
οὐκ εἰς ὄλεθρον; οὐχὶ θᾶσσον; οὐ πάλιν

ἄψορρος οἴκων τῶνδ' ἀποστραφεὶς ἄπει;

ΤΕ. Οὐδ' ἱκόμην ἔγωγ' ἄν, εἰ σὺ μὴ 'καλεῖς.

ΟΙ Οὐ γάρ τι σ'ᾔδη μῶρα φωνήσαντ', ἐπεὶ
σχολῇ γ' ἂν οἴκους τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐστειλάμην.

ΤΕ 'Ημεῖς τοιοίδ' ἔφυμεν, ὡς σοι μὲν δοκεῖ
μῶροι· γονεῦσι δ' οἵ σ' ἔφυσαν, ἔμφρονες.

ΟΙ. Ποίοισι; μεῖνον τίς δ' ἔμ' ἐκφύει βροτῶν;

ΤΕ. Ἥδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε, καὶ διαφθερεῖ.

II. Translate—

(a.) ΧΟ. Εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
μοῖρα τὰν εὔσεπτον ἁγνείαν λόγων
ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν δι' αἰθέρα
τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὄλυμπος
πατὴρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν θνατὰ
φύσις ἀνέρων ἔτικτεν, οὐδὲ
μήν ποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει.
μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεὸς,
οὐδὲ γηράσκει. =
Ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον·
Ὕβρις, ἢν παλλῶν ὑπερπλησθῇ μάταν,
ἃ μὴ 'πίκαιρα μηδὲ συμφ'ρόντα,
ἀκροτάταν εἰσαναβᾶσ' ι τότομον
ἀνώρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
ἔνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ χρῆται.
τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον πόλει πάλαισμα
μή ποτε λῦσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι.
θεὸν οὐ λήξω ποτὲ
προστάταν ἴσχων. =

(b.) ΧΟ. Τίς δντιν' ἀ θεσκιέπεια
Δελφὶς εἶπε πέτρα
ἄῤῥητ' ἀῤῥήτων τελέσαντα
φοινίαισι χερσίν;
ὥρα νιν ἀελλάδων ἵππων]
σθεναρώτεραν φυγᾷ πόδα νωμᾶν.
νυκτὶ πλαγὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπενθρώσκει

πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς ὁ Διὸς γενέτας.
δειναὶ δ' ἀμ' ἕπονται
Κῆρες ἀναπλάκητοι. =
Ἕλαμψε γὰρ τοῦ νιφόεντος
ἀρτίως φανεῖσα
φὰμα Παρνασσοῦ, τὸν ἄδηλον
ἄνδρα πάντ' ἰχνεύειν.
φοιτᾷ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν ὕλαν,
ἀνά τ' ἄντρα καὶ πέτρας, ὡς ταῦρος,
μέλεος μελέῳ ποδὶ χηρεύων,
τὰ μεσόμφαλα γᾶς ἀπονοσφίζων
μαντεῖα· τὰ δ' αἰεὶ
ζῶντα περιποτᾶται. =

III. Translate—

(a.) Οἱ ΔΕ συνωμόται Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ μετὰ τὴν ἀπόπεμψιν τῶν κατασκόπων δεύτερα ἔπεμπον ἐς Ἄργος ἀλληλους. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ λέγουσι τὰ κατ' ἑωυτοὺς γενέσθαι ὧδε. πυθέσθαι γὰρ αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς τὰ ἐκ τοῦ βαρβάρου ἐγειρόμενα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πυθόμενοι δὲ, καὶ μαθόντες ὡς σφεας οἱ Ἕλληνες πειρήσονται παραλαμβάνοντες ἐπὶ τὸν Πέρσην, πέμψαι θεοπρόπους ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπειρησομένους "ὅ,τι σφι μέλλει ἄριστον ποιεῦσι γενέσθαι. νεωστὶ γὰρ σφέων τεθνάναι ἑξακισχιλίους ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κλεομένεος τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδεω." τῶνδε δὴ εἵνεκα πέμπειν. τὴν δὲ Πυθίην ἐπειρωτῶσι ἀνελεῖν τάδε.

Ἐχθρὲ περικτιόνεσσι, φίλ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι,
εἶσω τὸν προβόλαιον ἔχων, πεφυλαγμένος ἦρο,
καὶ κεφαλὴν πεφύλαξο. κάρη δὲ τὸ σῶμα σαώσει.

(b.) Οὗτοί τε δὴ παρεσκευάζοντο ταῦτα. καὶ τοῖσι ἥκουσι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κήρυξι πολλοὶ μὲν ἠπειρωτέων ἐδίδοσαν τὰ προΐσχετο αἰτέων ὁ Πέρσης, πάντες δὲ οἱ νησιῶται ἐς τοὺς ἀπικοίατο αἰτήσοντες. Οἵ τε δὴ ἄλλοι νησιῶται διδοῦσι γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ Δαρείῳ, καὶ δή καὶ Αἰγινῆται. ποιήσασι δέ σφι ταῦτα ἰδέως Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεκέατο δοκέοντες ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχοντας τοὺς Αἰγινήτας δεδωκέναι, ὡς ἅμα τῷ Πέρσῃ ἐπὶ σφέας στρατευσόμενοι. καὶ ἄσμενοι προφάσιος ἐπελάβοντο, φοιτέοντές τε ἐς τὴν Σπάρτην κατηγόρεον τῶν Αἰγινητέων τὰ πεποιήκοιεν προδόντες τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

IV Translate *one* of the following passages—but *not both*.

(a.) Κρατήσας δὲ Αἰγύπτου πάσης ὁ Ψαμμίτιχος, ἐποίησε τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ

προπύλαια ἐν Μέμφι, τὰ πρὸς νότον ἄνεμον τετραμμένα. αὐλὴν τε τῷ Απι, ἐν τῇ τρέφεται ἐπεὰν φανῇ ὁ Ἄπις, οἰκοδόμησε ἐναντίον τῶν προπυλαίων, πᾶσάν τε περίστυλον ἐοῦσαν, καὶ τύπων πλέην. ἀντὶ δὲ κιόνων ὑπεστᾶσι κολοσσοὶ δυωδεκαπήχεες τῇ αὐλῇ. ὁ δὲ Ἄπις κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλήνων γλῶσσάν ἐστι Ἔπαφας. Τοῖσι δὲ Ἴωσι καὶ τοῖσι συγκατεργασαμένοισι αὐτῷ, ὁ Ψαμμίτιχος δίδωσι χώρους ἐνοικῆσαι ἀντίους ἀλλήλων, τοῦ Νείλου τὸ μέσον ἔχοντος, τοῖσι οὐνόματα ἐτέθη Στρατόπεδα. τούτους τε δὴ σφι τοὺς χώρους δίδωσι, καὶ πάλλα τὰ ὑπέσχετο πάντα ἀπέδωκε. καὶ δὴ καὶ παῖδας παρέβαλε αὐτοῖσι Αἰγυπτίους τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν ἐκδιδάσκεσθαι. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων ἐκμαθόντων τὴν γλῶσσαν οἱ νῦν ἑρμηνέες ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γεγόνασι.

(*b*) Ὦ φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἄρηος,
Ζεύς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἄτῃ ἐνέδησε βαρείῃ.
Σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μέν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν,
Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.
Νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει
Δυσκλέα Ἄργος ἱκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὤλεσα λαόν.
Οὕτω που Διΐ μέλλει ὑπερμενέϊ φίλον εἶναι,
Ὅς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
Ἠδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει. τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
Αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι,
Μὰψ οὕτω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
Ἄπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι
Ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι. τέλος δ' οὔπω τι πέφανται.

V. Translate into Greek—

The death of young Edward was memorable and tragical. He was hunting one day in the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle, where Elfrida resided, and took the opportunity to pay her a visit unattended by any of his retinue. After he had mounted his horse he desired some liquor to be brought to him; while he was holding the cup to his mouth a servant of Elfrida approached and gave him a stab behind. The youth and innocence of this prince with his tragical death obtained him the appellation of "Martyr," though his murder had no connexion with any religious opinion.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, &c.

F KIELHORN, Ph.D.

I. (*a*) Decline अनड्वाह् *m.* 'an ox.'

(*b*) Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Present, Perfect, the two Futures, and the Aorist, in Parasmai, Atmane., and Passive, of the roots बुध् 'to know,' and गुह् 'to hide.'

(*c*) State accurately the rules of Grammar which have been observed in the formation of the compounds महाभुज, महिषीसख, भिन्नपद्य, दशार्ह, and कुण्डोघ्नी.

II. (*a*) Who is the author of the Raghuvansa? What other works have been composed by, or have been ascribed to, him?

(*b*) Explain the following epithets of Indra which occur in the Raghuvansa: गोत्रभिद्, पुरन्दर, मरुत्वत्, वलनिषूदन, वृत्रहन्, ग्रतक्रतु.

(*c*) What metres have been employed in the Raghuvansa? Divide them into feet.

III. Translate into English:—

(*a*) सोऽहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा प्रजालोपनिमीलितः।
प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोका इवाचलः॥

(*b*) स पल्वलोत्तीर्णवराहयूथा-
न्यावासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि।

ययौ मृगाध्यासितशाद्वलानि
श्यामायमानानि वनानि पश्यन्॥

(c) तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य दृष्टै
प्रदिष्टकाला परमेश्वरेण।
उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे
सुरद्विषश्चान्द्रमसी सुधेव॥

(d) निर्घातोग्रैः कुञ्जलिनाङ्घ्रिघांसु-
र्ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान्।
नूनं तेषामभ्यसूयापरोऽभू-
दीर्योदग्रे राजशब्दे मृगेषु॥

(e) Give the context in the case of each of the above verses.

IV. What forms the subject-matter of the Bhattikavya? For what purpose has this poem been composed? Give in English a short abstract of the contents of *either* Cantos VIII. and IX., *or* Cantos XI. and XII.

V. Translate into English :—

(a) खं पराजयमानो ऽसावुन्नत्या पवनात्मजम्।
जगादाद्रिर्विजेषीष्टा मयि विश्रम्य वैरिणम्॥

(b) आज्ञां कारय रत्नोभिर्मां प्रियाणुपहारय।
कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमञ्जलिम्॥

(c) त्वं समर्जिथ शस्त्राणि दद्रष्टारींश्च दुःसहान्।
शस्त्रैरादिथ शस्त्राणि त्वमेव महतामपि॥

(*d*) निर्यन्स्फुलिङ्गाकुलधूमराशिं
किं ब्रूहि भूमौ पिनषाम भानुम्।
आ दन्तनिष्पीडितपीतमिन्दुं
ष्टीवाम शुष्केक्षुलताखिकल्पम्॥

(*e*) State accurately the rules of grammar which are illustrated by each of the above verses.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

I. Translate into Sanskrit:—

A certain husbandman, lying at the point of death, and being desirous his sons should pursue that business of agriculture in which he himself had been engaged all his life, made use of this expedient to induce them to it. He called them to his bed side and spoke to this effect: 'All the patrimony I have to bequeath to you, my sons, is my farm and my vineyard, of which I make you joint-heirs. But I charge you not to let it go out of your own occupation: for if I have any treasure besides, it lies buried somewhere in the ground, within a foot of the surface.'

II. Translate into English:—

कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूढनाल-
मालोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेफम्
रजोभिरन्तःपरिवेषबन्धि
लीलारविन्दं भ्रमयांचकार॥
विस्रस्तमंसादपरो विलासी
रत्नानुविद्धाङ्गदकोटिलग्नम्।

प्रालम्बमुत्क्षिप्य यथावकाशं
निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः ॥
कुशेशयाताम्रतलेन कश्चि-
त्करेण रेखाध्वजलाञ्छनेन ।
रत्नाङ्गुलीयप्रभयानुविद्धा-
नुदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् ॥

(a) Dissolve the underlined compounds in Sanskrit, and state to which class each of them belongs.

III. Translate into English :—

अथास्तमासेदुषि मन्दकान्तौ
पुण्यक्षयेणेव निधौ कलानाम् ।
समाललम्बे रिपुमित्रकल्पैः
पद्मः प्रहासः कुमुदैर्विषादः ॥
दूरं समारुह्य दिवः पतन्तं
भृगोरिवेन्दुं विहितोपकारम् ।
बद्धानुरागो ऽनुपपात तूर्णं
तारागणः संभृतशुभ्रकीर्तिः ॥

(a) Parse आसेदुषि and रिपुमित्रकल्पैः ; what is the force of कल्प in the latter word ?

(*b*) Give the etymology of अस्तम्, निधि, and तूर्ण. What is the gender of निधि? Enumerate words similarly formed.

IV Translate into English :—

फलार्थी नृपतिर्लोकान्पालयेद्यत्नमास्थितः ।
दानमानादितोयेन मालाकारोऽङ्कुरानिव ॥
नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि ।
अन्तरस्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥
यथा गौर्दुह्यते काले पाल्यते च तथा प्रजाः ।
सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा ॥
यथा विजाङ्कुरः सूक्ष्मः प्रयत्नेनाभिरक्षितः ।
फलप्रदो भवेत्काले तद्वल्लोकः सुरक्षितः ॥
हिरण्यधान्यरत्नानि यानानि विविधानि च ।
तथान्यदपि यत्किंचित्प्रजाभ्यः स्यान्महीपतेः ॥

(*a*) Dissolve the two compounds in the third line of the above.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN.

CAPTAIN F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English :—

(*a*)

قضارا از نحوست کعبتین طالع پند وان د ر او اخرنیز
قمار باختند و بموجب شرط ہر پنج برادر جلاے وطن کردہ

دوازده سال در صحرا ودشت گشتد وسال سیزدهم
بولایت داین که از پرگنات دکن است آمده بنوعي
یک سال بسربردند که دریودهان هرچند تفحص وتجسس
فرمودند اثري نیافت وایشان بعد از انقضاے ایام موعود
کشن بن بسدیو را با یلچي گري فرستاده مملکت خود
طلب کردند دریودهان در عدم وفاے شرط سخن کرد و
چون از صدق فروغي نه داشت بجاے نه رسید و حقیقت
پندوان براعیان مملکت ظاهر شده قرار برکار زار دادند پندوان
در جمع کردن لشکر گشته طرفین درمیدان کورکهیب که نزدیک تهانسر واقع است در اوایل دور
کلیوگ حاضر شدند وپس اراستن افواج وتسویه صفوف
مبارزان طرفین بآئینے که در مذهب مقاتله وملت
محاربه قرار داده ست شروع در نبرد نمودند وتامدت
هشتده روز جنگ قایم بوده غالب از مغلوب تمیز نه بود

(b)

ودیگر خیل وحشم وسراد قات وخیم ازدار الخلافته
لاهور تاقریب نیلاب جابجا وشهر بشهر گذاشته بودیم
چون خاطر اشرف ازالتذاذ روحاني وجسماني وسیر
وسلوک عشرت وکامراني حظوافر برداشت عنان یکران
عزیمت براه پگلي ودمتور منعطف شد که سایه فلک
پایه خود را برمفارق ساکنان دیار کابل اندازیم وروزے
چند بسیر وشکار آن حدود پردازیم ازانجا که باده عیش
این خمخانه را بخونابه غم امیخته اند وبناے نگارخانه
بنیه انساني را بآب وگل فنا انگیخته در خین وقتي بناگاه
غریب واقعه جانکاه روي نمود که همه عیش را

منغص ساخت وعشرتهارا تلخ گردانید شرحش آنکه مواکب عالي درحوالي دمتورتا با حسن ابدال رسیده بود *

(c.)

پسربد مرا ورا یکي هوشمند
گرانمایه طهمورث دیوبند
بیامد بتخت پدر برنشست
بشاهي کمربرمیان برمه بست
همه موبدانرا زلشکر بخواند
بچربي چه مایه سخنها براند
چنین گفت کامروز رین تختگاه
مرا زیبد وتاج وگرزوکلاه
جهان ازبدیها بشویم براي
پس انگه کنم درگهي گرد پای
زبر جای کوته کنم دست دیو
که من بود خواهم جهان را خدیو

(d.)

کنون کز درکف گل جام بادهٔ صافست
بصد هزارزبان بلبلش درا وصافست
بخواه دفترا شعار وروبصحرا کن
چه وقت مدرسه وبحث وکشف کشافست
فقیه مدرسه دی مست بود وفتویٰ داد
که مي حرام ولے بہ زمال اوقافست
بدرد وصاف ترا حکم نیست دم درکش
که هرچه ساقي ما ریخت عین الطافست

ببرز خلق و زعنقا قیاس کا ربگیر
کہ صیت گوشہ نشینا ن زقا ف تاقافست
حدیث مدعیا ن و خیال ہمکاران
ہمان حکایت زرد و زو بوریا بافست
خموش حافظ و این نکتہاے چون زرسرخ
نگا ہدا رکہ قلا ب شہرصرا فست

II. Translate into English :—

پدر گفت آوردہ اند کہ دہقاني جہت ذخیرہ مقدارے غلہ بانباري نہادہ بود و ابواب تصرف دران مسدود گردانیدہ تا روزے کہ احتیاج بغایت وضرورت بنہایت رسد ازآن فائدہ تواند گرفت قضا راموشي کہ ازغایت شرہ خواستي کہ دانہ از خرمن ماہ دزدد وخوشۂ پروین ازمزرعۂ آسمان بچنگال حرص دررباید درحوالے آن منزل خانہ ودرجوار آن انبار آشیانہ داشت پیوستہ درزیر زمین ازہرطرف نقبي زدي و بدندان خارا شکاف ہرجانبہ حفري بریدے ناگاہ سرحفرہ ازمیانہ غلہ بیرون آمد واز سقف خانہ اش دانہاے گندم چون شہاب ثاقب ازآسمان ریزان گشت موش دید کہ وعدہ وفي السماء رزقکم بوفا انجامید ونکتۂ التمسوالرزق في خبا الارض روشن شدہ بظہورآن نعمت مواجب شکربتقدیم رسانید وبحصول آن جواہر قیمتي ثروتي تمام حاصل کردہ نخوت قاروني ودعوت فرعوني آغازنہاد وباندک فرصتي موشان مجلہ ازمضمون

آن حال خبرد ا ر شد ه د ر ملا ز مت ا و کمر خد متگاري بستند *

ا ين د غل د وستا ن کم مے بيني
مگسا نند گرد شديريني

III Translate into Persian :—

One day, Mahomed Beg, of the tribe of the Kajars, came on a visit to Kurroglu, with twelve thousand of his cavalry. They went on drinking and feasting, until Kurroglu's wine cellar, as well as his kitchen, were both empty. The butler and the cook came together to announce it to Kurroglu, and said, "Thy guests have eaten and drunk every thing in the house, leaving not so much as the lees and the crumbs."

Kurroglu despatched his guards to scour the roads in the neighbourhood, and to see whether they could not find some caravan or some wealthy merchants passing near Chamly Bill. It was soon after reported that an immense caravan had stopped for rest on a meadow in the neighbourhood. Its riches and wares were great beyond all measure or number.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

PERSIAN.

CAPTAIN F. H TYRRELL.

I. Scan the following lines :—

(a)

صلاح کار کجا و من خراب کجا *

(b)

د و ش ا ز مسجد سوے مي خا نه آ مد پيرما *

(c.)

هم تا جد ا ر ا ن کجها ن بد ند *

II. (a.)

خد يث ا ز مطرب و مي گو و را ز د هر کمتر جو *

Point out the force of از in the above passage

(b.)

درد مندیم و خبر می دهد از سوز درون
دهن خشک و لب تشنه و چشم تر ما

Point out the صنعت

(c.)

لطف باشد گر نه پوشی از گدا هاروت را
تا بکام دل ببیند دیده ماروت را

Translate the above couplet into English.

(d.)

از ندران موکب که بر پشت صبا بندند زین
باسلیمان چون برایم من که مورم مرکب است

Point out the صنعت

(e.)

نه من از خانه تقوی بدر افتادم و بس
پدرم نیز بهشت ابد از دست بهشت

Point out the صنعت

III. (a.) Give the singular number of the following words :—

اساطین غوامض علاین مناهل امصار خصال

(b.) Translate the following phrases :—

جبال مزلقه و قلاع حصینه *
جنود ملایک وفود *
ابتلای امتلا *
قائد و سائق *

IV Give a brief account of the author of the Shahnama, and state the time about which he flourished.

V. What change takes place in the present tense of verbs in which the sign of the infinitive is preceded by ف ش س خ respectively ?

VI. Define and illustrate the use of the following:—

تاي نتيجه — باي مفعول — باي قسميه — الف دعا
الف رابط — واو عطف — راي اضافت — كاف ترديد

VII. Write out the following sentence, substituting Persian synonyms for all the Arabic words in it.

ملك براعدا غالب گشته و بارض اقدس مراجعت
نموده آنجا مجلس خسروانه را ترتيب دادند *

VIII. (*a.*) Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Persian:—

My horse shied at that bucket.
My horse tripped, but he did not fall.
They sat round in a circle.

(*b.*) Translate the following idiomatic sentences into English:—

آن شخص مراد رباغ سبز مي نمايد *
او امروز قدرے بي دماغ است *
اين چيز بكار من نمي خورد *

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL POETRY.

S. NEVINS PILLAI, B.L.

I. (*a.*) Who was the author of the original Naishatha, and who of the Tamil translation?

(*b.*) About what time was the Tamil Naishatha written? Name other works of the author.

(*c*) State in Tamil what is known from the text about the manners, customs, and state of civilization of the Hindus at the time the Naishatha was written. Support your answer by quotations.

(*d*) To what class of poetry does the Naishatha belong? Give the principal rules governing the class.

(*e*) What sayings among the Tamils indicate the excellence respectively of the Naishatha and Naladyar?

II. Paraphrase,—

(*a*) குடவரைக்குலம் வயிறுளைத்தினமணி கொழிக்கு
மடிவில்வானக முருவுகாட்டியதுபோன மதில்சூழ்
கடிகொண்மாநக ரந்திழல் சதுவிடாதகன்ற
புடைகொணீர்நகருத்தலை பொங்குபேரகழி.

(*b*) கொட்புறவுலவுந்தோறங்
குரத்தடை துகளின்குப்பை
நுட்பமாரணுகளென்னு
நுவலருமனத்தின்கூட்டங்
சுட்புலன்கதுவல்செல்லாக்
கடுப்பினைக்கற்பான்காலைப்
பெட்புறப்பிடித்தல்போலப்
பிறங்குமாக்கொணர்மினென்றான்.

(*c*) வடிவிலாவையத்து மன்னியமூன்றி
னடுவணதெய்த விருதலையு—மெய்த
நடுவணதெய்தாதா னெய்துமுலப்பெய்
தடுவதுபோலுந் தியர்.

1. Parse போன் and அகழி. How is சதுவிடாது formed? and how does it differ from சதுவாது? What is the difference between உரு, உருவு, and உருபு? What name is given to the figure of speech used in (*a*)? Explain it.

2. What is தோறும்? Parse என்னும். What are the terminations of வினையெச்சம் and முன்னிலை யொருமையேவல்? What are the eight kinds of பொருள்கோள்? Explain the பொருள்கோள் of (*b*)

3 Analyse நடுவணது. Justify the expression இருதலையும். Distinguish between உடம்பெய்தும் and உடம்பெய்தும்; and give six more examples of the distinction. Give the force of every உம் in (*c*).

III. Explain the following, in Tamil :—

(a.) பொங்குசற்பு நூலுரைத்தலை புகரறவிளக்கும்.

(b.) அருமணிப்பெலன் குவட் டணிமைநாகமால் வரைகிறையடிக்கொளு மாட்சி

(c.) சூழ்வளியுடன் சுழல்சருகிற்றேன்றிய ஆழ்வழிமனஞ்செல லுண்மையன்றுகொல்.

(d.) தொடர்ந்தமும்மல முருக்கிவெம்பவக்கடலெளியக் கடந்துளோர்களுங் கடப்பரோமக்கண்மேறகாதல்.

1. Give the meanings of குரலை, வதுவை, நாணம, காவதம், மிடி, சமழ்மை, அம்பல், and சேதனம்.

IV. Explain in Tamil, the allusions contained in the following passages :—

(a.) மலயமாதவனுண்டமணிக்குவைக்குலவுவார்கடல்.

(b.) வாணுரமுல் சூழெயில்.

(c.) மூட்டுமுத்தழன் முறைமையின்வளர்த்திடுசுவேதன்.

(d.) குமரனன்னவன்.

(e.) முயலிலாமதி.

1. Give the names of the five kinds of land, and of the ஐந்தரு.

2. What do you know of காளிந்தி, சாவித்திரன், and மாதலி ?

3. What periphrases are used in the Naishatha for the sun, moon, and cupid; and in the Naladyar for Pandyan ?

V. 1. பாத்தூண் மரீஇ யவரைப் பழியென்னுந் தீப்பிணி தீண்டலரிது.

What is said in the Naladyar on this subject? Can you give the sayings of other Tamil poets on the same subject?

What is said in the Naladyar about the effects of பனைவிலை ; and of the qualities which indicate குடிப்பிறப்பு.

VI. Referring to the Naishatha, Mr. Ellis speaks of "its high and courteous tone, notwithstanding the frequent occurrence of those gaudy images and far-sought allusions which European taste will denominate conceits" Give an instance (1) of one of the gaudy images; (2) of one of the far-sought allusions; and (3) of the high and courteous tone of the poem.

VII. 1. When the subject consists of several nouns in apposition, what is said in the Nannul as to the predicate?

2. What are the terminations of an உம்மைத்தொகை when the nouns forming it are (1) in உயர்திணை; (2) in அஃறிணை; and (3) in பொதுத்திணை? Give two examples of each.

3. Explain இழிவுசிறப்பு and உயர்வுசிறப்பு, and give three examples of each.

4. What are இரட்டைக்கிளவி, and what is their force? Give six examples.

VIII. (a.) Compose six sentences for each of the following :—

1. To shew உருபுமயக்கம்.

2. To shew that a difference in புணர்ச்சி makes a difference in the meaning.

3. To shew that ஒருமொழியொழி தன்னிணங் கொளற்குரித்தே.

(b.) பழையனகழிதலும் புதியனபுகுதலும் வழுவல காலவகையினானே.
Give three instances of this, fully explaining them.

IX. 1. Name the different kinds of அசை, சீர், and தளை.

2. What are எதுகை and மோனை? Explain them by reference to the stanzas given in II.

3. What metres are used in the Naishatha and Nalndyar? Give the peculiarities of those metres.

4. Scan the second Stanza in II.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
TAMIL TRANSLATION.
REV. H. BOWER, D D.

I. Translate into Tamil :—

(1) When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you that he is wiser than he was.

(2) Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred,—it grows musty.

(3) Virtue is like precious odours, fragrant by being crushed; for prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue.

(4) "*The sick Wolf.*—The wolf being at the point of death, cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner,' he plaintively observed, 'but I trust, not one of the greatest. I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good. I remember that once, when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forebore to do so. About the same time, I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch-dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness,' said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparations. 'I recollect all the particulars. It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat.'"

II. Translate into English :—

(1) ஆசாரம் இல்லா அசடருடன்கூடி,
பாசாங்குபேசி, பதியிழந்துகெட்டேன்.

(2) சிறியோர் செய்த சிறுபிழையெல்லாம்
பெரியோரானவர் பொறுப்பது கடனே.

(3) அஞ்ஞானம் என்னைவிட்டுநீங்க, சந்தேகம்தெளிய,
மனம்மகிழ, நான் எப்பொழுது அறிவடைந்து
கொள்ளுவேன்.

(4) குறுமுனியாகிய அகஸ்தியராலே உண்ணுட்படி அடங்கிய இந்த அற்பமான சமுத்திரத்தை அறுமார் தாண்டக்கூடாதா ?

(5) பூர்வத்தில் அண்டகடாகத்தை யெல்லாம் விஷ்ணு காலினால் அளந்தார், அறுமான் அதை வாலினால் அளக்கக்கூடுமே.

(6) மூன்று லோகத்தாரும் ஏவல் செய்யுட்படியிருக்கிற திரிலோகாதிபதியான எம்மை நீ அடிமைகொண்டருளக்கடவாய் எனறு, ராவணன கைகூப்பித் தலைமேல்வைத்துக்கொண்டு சாஷ்டாங்கமாய்ப் பூமியில் விழுந்து சீதையைத் தெண்டனசமர்ப்பித்தான்.

III. State in the form of a letter to your nearest relative, what profession you would like to follow, and the reasons for your preference. (In Tamil.)

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU TEXT-BOOKS

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, B.A.

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1. Paraphrase—

(a) ఆనతనైరియోజయ మహాద్భుతవిక్రమయోజయంతదు
ర్వానవిభూర్ణమానరిపు మర్దనయోవిజయాభిధానతే
జోనిహతాహితప్రకట శూరగుణప్రతిభాసయోజయ
ల్సేనవిరోధిభాహుబల జృంభణభంజనయోజయద్బలా.

(b) నీతోడిపరిచయములేదే తలపోయగనిందువెందను నీవి
ట్లాతురవగుటకునాఁది నేతాపములేదునైజ మెఱుఁగకపుకంటే.

(c) కలరవంబులలరందులకని కొలంకులకడ పలంబ్రియలనిడుకొని క్రమ్మిదొమ్మిచేసి యలదమ్మి తూండ్లవాండ్లగు చంచు పులంజించి మెక్కిచొక్కిరిక్కలమిక్కిలి కలకలపడుచు నలబలంబులుసేయు హంసంబులును.

(d) తనకుదానె కొన్ని చిన్ని పన్నిదంబులుజేసుకొని బడుగు నడుముబెడంగి వడవడవడంక నరుతసరులు కలయంబడుచు దిఱుగుచుఁ బెనుకవలు గొనఁజెవుల తొడవులరుచులు గటముల నటనములు సలుపఁ బవిరితిఱిగి యొడయుచుయొడిసి కెలకులం జడియుచు.

To whom is (a) addressed? Whose words are (b)? Of what is (c) a description? Who is spoken of in (d)?

II. Explain fully—

(a) సితేతరాజినదానంబునుంబోలె సరసతిలోత్తమంబై యుత్తమపురుష వచనంబునుంబోలె ననేక సుధారస ప్రవర్షంబై వర్షాదియునుంబోలె నుల్లస దింద్రచాపంబై.

(b) అహుపార వేలాతటకుటజ కుసుమ గుచ్ఛపుచ్ఛస్వచ్ఛ మకరంద సుగంధిగంధవహావహనంబునం గ్రొంజెమట పిట్టిలి పెనువఱదగము లొడల్లనిగుడ.

(c) వనగజంబునగుడు వనచారిఁబొడగని వనగజంబెగాన వజ్రిగజము వెల్లనైసురేంద్రు వేచిసుధాంధులఁ బట్టుపట్టనీక బయలువ్రాకె.

(d) కలుఁగడేనాపాలి కలిమిసందేహించి కలిమిలేములులేక, కలుగువాఁడు.

III. Explain fully the meaning and formation of the following సమస్తపదములు, naming the సమాసములు and వృత్తులు.

(a) సకలగుణారణిచ్ఛన్నబోధాగ్ని.

(*b*) మంధాయమూనమంధర మహాధరవిలగ్నభోగి భోగాద్యం తంబులు.

(*c*) ముహుర్ముహురుచ్చలిత.

(*d*) వసుంధరాధర ప్రవర్తన సంజనిత.

IV. (*a*) Give Telugu equivalents to ఖిల్లీభల్లులులాయక భల్లుకఫణి ఖడ్గవయ బలిముఖచమరీ ఝిల్లీహరిశరభకిరికిటి, and Sanskrit equivalents to జోడుపక్కెరకైదువు బిరుదురవణంబు మొదలయిన సవరణంబులం జూడ నక్కజంబుగాకూడి.

(*b*) Give the meanings of తొట్రులు, తూటాడు, కండువ, అవియు, దీవసము, ఆశ్లేష, the ప్రకృతులు of మొగ్గరము, పగ్గము, బరవసము, ఉగ్గము, ముద్దరాలు, వంగడము, the వికృతులు of శైటకము, కష్టము, కానసము, కంచుళి, ఆపోశనము, పటము, and the Sanskrit synonyms of సింహము, and Telugu synonyms of నరుడు.

V. (*a*) Note the difference between నారులు and నాఁలులు, నీరులు and నీఱులు, మూఁడు and మూరు, పాఁడి and పాడి, పేఁడి and పేడి, తోడి and తోఁడి.

(*b*) సారంగము, మనీషా. Explain the formation and give two other examples which present the same peculiarity.

(*c*) మానసేత్ర - మానసేత్రి, పద్మముఖి, పద్మముఖి :— Which of these forms are correct ?

(*d*) The masculine affix డు sometimes appears even in అపహార్తలు and sometimes does not appear even in మహార్తలు Give two examples of each

VI. (*a*) Give the force of the prefixes in ఆపాదమస్తకము, దండ హ్యమూనము, and the force of the affixes in తృమ కల్పుడు, బ్రాంహణబ్రువుడు.

(*b*) Form patronymics from ద్రుపద and పాండు, and form patronymics again from the words so derived.

(*c*) What letters in the middle of a Telugu word allow the vowel thereon to be dropped and when? Give examples.

(*d*) In how many senses is the affix ఇంచు added to a verb? Give an example of each kind.

(*e*) In how many senses are the affixes అ, ఎ and ఒ added to nouns and verbs? Give an example of each kind.

VII (*a*) Name the classes into which తత్సమ verbs are divided and give an example of each. Name one or two verbs that belong to more than one of these classes, and show how they are conjugated.

(*b*) Form a sentence with the following elements. (1) Two మహతీ వాచ్యములు with their appropriate pronoun as the subject. (2) and a verb in ప్రేరణాత్మనే పద కర్మార్థక భవిష్యదర్థకము.

(*c*) When do two objectives occur after a verb? Give an example.

(*d*) What Sanskrit verbs and nouns cannot be imported directly into Telugu? Show that they are however imported indirectly.

VIII (*a*) In what manwantarams did the following incidents occur according to your text :— (1) మత్స్యావతారము, (2) వైకుంఠసృష్టి, (3) కూర్మావతారము, and what forms did Vishnu assume in the 1st and 2nd manwantarams?

(b) To what is allusion made in the following:—

1. సామ్రాజ్యంబుచేహడియుంగాసింబొందిరిగాక వైన్య గయభూకాంతాదులున్.

2. సౌరాష్ట్రనాథాది శత్రులుదీనిచేఁ గాదెమర్దితులైరి ఘనభుజంగ.

(c) What is meant by కవిసమయము ? Name two కవిసమయములు that you have met with in your texts.

IX. (a) Name దంత్యములు and తాలవ్యములు of the mixed Telugu alphabet ? Which of these agree in యతి ?

(b) Are there any సంయుక్తాక్షరములు which do not necessarily render their పూర్వాక్షరములు, గురువులు ? Give two examples.

(c) What is meant by ఋత్వసంబంధవళి ? Give an example.

X. (a) When is ప్రథమ used for సప్తమీ and షష్ఠి ? Give examples.

(b) What is the figure of speech used in II—(a) above called ?

(c) Who are శతానీక, సత్యవ్రత and వైరోచని ?

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

TELUGU TRANSLATION.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. Translate into Telugu:—

(1) When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you that he is wiser than he was.

(2) Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred,—it grows musty.

(3) Virtue is like precious odours, fragrant by being crushed, for prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue

(4) "*The sick Wolf.*—The wolf being at the point of death, cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner, he plaintively observed, 'but I trust, not one of the greatest. I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good. I remember that once when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forebore to do so. About the same time, I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch-dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness,' said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparation. 'I recollect all the particulars It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat."

III. Translate into English:—

1. దేవాదేవరవారి ధైర్యస్థైర్య శౌర్యౌదార్యంబులే వారికిని లేవని నిక్కముగ వక్కాణింపఁగలను. బలిష్ఠులున్నట్లుండి యొక్క పెట్టనగిట్టని వారిపైఁబడి యేపుఁజూపి రూపుమాపుట కరంబు సుకరంబు. సావకాశంబైన శత్రువులు తమ మిత్రులతోడ్సాటుఁ బొంది బలిమిఁజెంది నెట్టనఁగట్టా యితంబై కయ్యంబునకుఁ గాలు ద్రవ్వుచుండి యొవ్వనివారి నీఱుఁజేయఁ జాలుదురు. పొల్లుపోయిన పిల్లుపోఁచలైనను వెంటిగాఁ బేనఁబడి మదసింధురములనేని బంధించునట్లు దుర్బలులైనను గుమిఁగూడి యెట్టివారినేనిఁ దుదముట్టింపఁగలరు. కావున నటుగానీక యాకస్మికంబుగ మన మా మనమార మన సైన్యంబులం దోడ్కొని చనికలను సలిపి గెలుపుగైకొని వేడ్కలిగు రొత్తవత్తము. విజయము మన సొత్తుగానున్నది, వేఱెన్ననేల శుభస్య శీఘ్రమన్న వాక్యమూఁ కొన్నాముకామే యన్న విని భుజంగ భుక్ప్ర

భుండు నితాంత శంతోషాక్రాంత స్వాతుండై యయ్యి వేగునభినందించె. సభికులెల్ల రుల్లాసముఁజెందిరి. శూరవారంబు శరీరంబు లొప్పగ నుప్పొంగె.

2 నాజరాభారంబుఁ దాల్చిన పుత్రుండ రాజ్యంబునకర్హుండనుచు వంశకర్తయు నగునని శుక్రువచనంబును నిట్టిదయని యయాతి ప్రకృతి జనంబుల నెడంబటిచి భూరునఖిల భూభారధురంధరుంజేసి యదు ప్రభృతులఁ బుత్రంత భూములకు రాజులంజేసి తాను వేదవేదాంగ పారగులయిన బ్రాహ్మణులతోడం దపోవనంబునకుంజని యందుఁ గందమూల ఫలాశనుండై వన్యంబులయిన ఫలంబుల హవ్యకవ్యంబుల నగ్ని భట్టారకుం బితృదేవతలం దనుపుచు వానప్రస్థ ధానంబుఁదల్పక నిలోంఛవృత్తి నతిథి భుక్తశేషంబుపయోగించుచు నియతాత్ముండును జితక్రోధాది షడ్వర్గుండునయి సహస్ర వర్షంబులు దపంబు సలిపి సర్వసంగ విముక్తుండయి సర్వద్వంద్వంబులను విడిచి ముప్పదియేండ్లు నిరాహారుండయి యొక్కయేఁడు వాయుభక్షకుండయి పంచాగ్ని మధ్యంబున నిల్చి యొక్కయేటనేకపాదంబున నీటిలోనిలిచి మహా ఘోరతపంబునేసి దివ్యవిమానంబున దేవలోకంబునకుంజని యందు దేవర్షిగణ పూజితుండై బ్రహ్మలోకంబునకుంజనియందు బ్రహ్మర్షిగణ పూజితుండై యనేక కల్పంబులుండి క్రమ్మఱ నింద్రలోకంబునకువచ్చె.

3. జీవనంబుదనకు జీవనంబై యుంట।
నలఘుబలమునంత కంతకెక్కి।
మకరమొప్పెడన్సె మత్తేభమల్లంబు।
బహుళచక్షుశీత భానుచగిది॥

అలవైకుంఠపురంబులోనగరిలో నామూలసౌధంబుదా।
పలమందారవనాంతరామృతధర ప్రాంతేందు కాంతోపలో।
త్పలపర్యంకరమావినోదియగు నాపన్నప్రసన్నుండువి।
హ్వలనాగేంద్రముపాహిపాహియనఁ గుయ్యాలించిసంరం
భియై॥
సిరికింజెప్పఁడుశంఖచక్రయుగముం జేదోయిసంధింపఁడే।
పరివారంబునుజీఱడభ్రగపతిం బన్నింపఁడాకర్ణికాం।
తరధమ్మిల్లముచక్కనొత్తఁడు వివాదప్రోద్ధతశ్రీకుచో।
పరిచేలాంచలమైనవీడఁడుగజ ప్రాణావనోత్సాహియై॥
అన్నమవనియందు నమృతంబుగోపుల।
యందువహ్నిసమిధ లందునమరు।
యోగవశతఁబొందు నోజనుబుద్ధిచే।
నగుణునిన్నుఁగాంతు రధికగుణులు॥

III. *Subject for composition,*—

State in the form of a letter to your nearest relative, what profession you would like to follow, and the reasons for your preference (in Telugu.)

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE TEXT BOOKS.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A.

N. B.—The answers should be generally in Kanarese.

I. Contrast the policy of Shakuni (శకుని) with that of Karna (కర్ణ)

II. Sketch the characters of Dratharástra, Máricha, Rakshasa and Chánikya.

III Rewrite in simple idiomatic Kanarese the following stanzas :—

(a) ఈకే కర జరణాననాబ్జా
నీరవను తోళదంతరంగద

లాకకుశ్థాన్వయనపాదనరోజవనునేనదూ ॥
లోకనయనంగేరగి నోసలలి
కోకనద కర్ణికేయనిట్టుని
రాకుళదినోడిదళునేళలనునేవరిసిముడియా ॥

(b) బిజయమాడి గ్రహాంతరాళకే
ఖజకరావ్నిమగ్నేసేఖవదా
త్మజేయలాఖావిసలు కుళ్ళిరే లేసుమాడిదిరిఁ ॥
విజయరామననగల్డ ఛింతా
రజనిగాదుదునింమపదపం
కజపతంగోదయదబిళగేందళుసరోజముఖిఁ ॥

IV Explain (not paraphrase) the following :—

(a) కిమిరవడగిదతోఁక శిక్షా
క్రమణవడగిదదంకి కర్మ
శ్రమిగళడగిదయోఁగి రుజేయడగిదనరోత్తమనూ ॥
ఓమవడగిదసరోజదంకి కు
దమలమకికేఁళ్పగేగళడగిద
డమరపదవేనిసువదు ॥

(b) శాకకుంఖకురంగ.

(c) లజనేలాకానేంకుమత్తా
కుజనరలి జనిసిదను

(d) కట్టిదళుగడమునిమనంగళు
ముట్టలరియదమఓమనను.

(e) జగదుదరనాయదవరకా
ళగవనిఁక్షిసిమనదొళగేనసు
నగుకకన్నయయోఁగమాయేగేమిజ్ఞికలేదూగి,

V. (a) ఇంకిరుక్తిరిబందనల్లిగే
పింకేమునిశాప్రోక్తసూజిత
దింకనగేదోరకోండముసలదశకలదిషుగ్వేదూ ॥
సంతకారణ్యవనుజరిపదు
రంతవిక్రమవ్యాధనాకురి
యంకిరకేమృగయావ్యసనదలివిదురకేశిందా ॥

(b) రూఢిపాకాళక్కిళియలను
మాడిమిగేశావవనుబిన్నకు
మాడలజనింగడలబల్లకునల్లిగ్వేతందూ ॥
బేడికోండడిబకుళకృపియను
నూడిదనలాధరిగేమాయా
గూఢమానుషనాగిమిరదనుగోకులదలేందా ॥

(c) ఎల్వే, క్షామకనే, యారనిమిత్త నాను పురక్కే బరలి ? ఇల్లి మహామునిగళు సంజరిసువ మార్గవన్ను గుడిసుత్తా, అవర పుష్పవాటికేగళిగే జలవంతందుహాకుత్తా, యషిపర్నియరు కోరిద కార్యవం మాడుత్తా, అవర శోజన శేషద కందమూలగళిం ప్రాణధారణేయం మాడుత్తా జన్మసఫలవం గ్వేదుకోండు ఇల్లియే ఇరువేను నీను నింన పర్నిపుత్రరబళిగే కోగువనాగు ఎందుకోళలు ; నింన మనస్సు బందంకేమాడేందు బేటిగే కోళిబీసణిగే యవను లూశ్రమవన్ను బిట్టు శోళలంకురికు బరుత్తిద్దను.

1. Give the grammatical construction of (a.)

2. Analyse (*b.*) into clauses.
3 Give fully the meaning of (*b.*) in your own words.
4. Give the సమాసగళు in (*c.*) and explain their nature.
5. Point out the ఉపసర్గగళు in (*c*) and give their force.

VI. Explain (not paraphrase) the following fully :—

1. పరస్త్రిముఖావలోకనవం వినాయక జకుర్ధి జం
   ద్రమనంకి శావిసువా.
2. జింకేగూ జికిగూ నడువే ఒందు సొన్నేమాత్ర విశే
   షవు.
3. అపర్యుషిత యావనశాలి.
4. అసికోత్పలనిశాంగను.
5. వాకాయువినమాత్రేసే,
6. త్రివేణిసంగమ.

VII. Examine the following :—

(*a*) యావకార్యక్కే కానే సమ్మతిస్యాను.

(*b*) ఖాతనిగే శరణాగతనాగువదూ, నన్నన్ను నవనం
దరు అవమానపడిసిదరే అవరన్ను సంతురిసువేను.

(*c*) నావుబరకోళిదరు ఎందు కరకొండు బా.

(*d*) నీను పితృక్లేశదింద ఖిన్ననాగి బడుప్రజానికర
క్కే ఖాధారవాద ఈరాజ్య విచారదల్లి ఉ
పేక్షావంతనాగిద్దానేందు నిన్నం నోడబం
దేను.

(*e*) నిమ్మం కండరే నీవు సంరక్షిస్యారేందు తిళిదు
బందు ఇద్దేవే.

(*f*) ఖాగ శేఖరనేద్దు బందు రాక్షసనిగే దివ్యగంధ
లేపనమంమాడి వజ్రతురాయినింద శోఖి
సువ ఉష్ణిషధారణేయం మాడిదను.

VIII. Explain the meaning of the following in full :—

ఈ స్వామిశక్షేత్రదల్లి పక్షపాతవు వనకుక్కుటగళల్లి; శ్రాంతియు అగ్నిప్రదక్షణేయల్లి; మాలిన్యవేంబువదు ధూమరేఖేయల్లి; ముఖరాగవు శుకేగళల్లి; తీక్షణతేయు దర్శాగ్రదల్లి; బాంజల్యవు కదళివనదల్లి; నేత్రరాగవు కోకిలేగళల్లి; కంఠగ్రహణవు కమండలగళల్లి; స్థనస్పర్శవు గోదోహనదల్లి; రామానురాగవు రామాయణదల్లి; శకునివధేయు శారతదల్లి; ద్విజపతనవు వృక్షగళల్లి; గీతవ్యసనవు హరిణగళల్లి; శోగాశిలాశేయు శుజంగగళల్లి; నృత్యమవు మయూరగళల్లి; అధోగతియు వృక్షమూలగళల్లియే ఇరువదు

Give the substance of the above in a single sentence.

IX. Sketch the history (not to exceed 2 pages) of Chandragupta paying special attention to the following points :—

1. The state of religious opinions of the time.
2. The condition of India's intercourse with foreign nations.
3 The internal administration of states in India.

X. (a) Give the meaning of the following words :—

లూతంక, సామంత, పంగు, అశ్యాగత, మనస్వి, క్షోణి, కశే, మృషే, శకరు, వలశే.

(b) Give English equivalents for the following :—

దస్యు, వేతన, ఝండి, ఛద్మనే, విద్వల, శృగు.

(c) Give Kanarese equivalents occurring in the texts for the following :—

forethought, pre-appointment, otherwise, sojourner, far-sighted.

XI. Give the meaning and application of the following proverbs :—

"కులవన్ను నాలిగే కేళువదు" and "కబ్బుడొంకాదరే నవిడొంకే."

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. B. RICE.

I. Translate into Kanarese :—

(1) When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you that he is wiser than he was.

(2) Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred,—it grows musty.

(3) Virtue is like precious odours, fragrant by being crushed, for prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue.

(4) "*The sick Wolf.* The wolf being at the point of death cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner,' he plaintively observed, 'but I trust, not one of the greatest. I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good. I remember that once, when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forebore to do so. About the same time, I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch-dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness,' said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparation. 'I recollect all the particulars. It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat.' "

II. Translate into English :—

(a.) ಅಾ ನಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋ! ಹೋ! ಎಂದು ಕೂಗುತ್ತಾ, ತುರಗವನ್ನೇರಿ, ಅತಿಶ್ವರ್ಯದಿಂ ಬಂದ ದೂರರಿಬ್ಬರು ಅರಸುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ? ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ— ಬಾಧೆ ಬಂ

దంతే తోరుత్తలిధే; బేగ కళుహిసిరి ఎందు, ద్వారపాలకరిగే హేళలు; అదేరిరికి అవరు హోగి, నందరిగే విజ్ఞాపిసలాగి; అవరం కరేగ కళుహిసి, పట్టణద వర్తమానవేను? ఎనలు :— బుద్ధిగ, సరయూ నదిగ మార్గవాగి ఉత్తుసావిర శత్రుగళ నావేగళు సేనా సమేతవాగి గంగా సంగమక్కే బందు గంగానదియ దాంట, పట్టిణవం ముత్తువంతే ఉళ్ళయ కిరదల్లూ ఏకవాగి కాణిసువదల్లదే, నదిగతరంగగళు కాణిసువదిల్ల: హిగే ఇన్నూ ఎష్టు బరువదోగ హేళలళవల్ల; ప్రత్యక్షవాగి కండద్దన్నేగ బిన్నేసిదేవు; ఇన్నూ హెచ్చి బందరే రిపుగళు నమ్మ సపణిగ సేతువేయం హిడియువరు ఎందు దూతరు హేళిదరు.

(b.) యేని! బందిరి! తాయే! బాపళ
వేనేనలుతేగే! ఊడు బండియ
నేను జంజడి బేడ! శక్ష్యవహిడిసుత్తునికిలలిగ!
శాను వుదిసిదనేనలు ఘనసుం
మానదలి సాధన సమగ్రప
సూనుసహితడకేదను శారియబండి జవ జడియేగ.

III. Translate into English :—

నళను లూ రుతుపర్నన మాతుగళన్ను కేళేకొండు, అయోధ్యాపట్టణదల్లి వాష్ణేయనూ, జీవలనూ, తన్న హిందుగడియల్లి బరుత్తిరలు; కుదురేగళన్ను కిద్దుత్తా, ప్రతిదివస రాత్రియల్లియూ జలు

వేయాగి పరివృతౌ శిరోమణియాగిరువ దమ
యంతియన్ను నేనదు, సంస్కృతశ్లోక రూప
దింద—ఉసిపు బాయారికేగళింద కంగెట్టు, లూ
వనితౌ శిరోమణియు మంద శౌగ్యవన్ను నేని
సుత్తౌ, ఎల్లి మలగిద్ధాళో, ఎంబ ఈ లర్థవుళ్ళ
శ్లోకవన్ను ప్రతిదివసపు కేళుత్తిరలు; ఒందు
దివస జీవలను లదన్ను కేళి, ఏల్వే బాడుకనే,
దిన దినపు ఈ శ్లోకవన్నే కేళుత్తౌ, యారన్ను
నేనిసికొండు దుఃఖపడుత్తి ఎందు కేళలు;—
ఎల్వే జీవలనే, కెడ్డనాద ఒబ్బ మనుష్యనుంటు;
లూతనిగే లనురాగవుళ్ళ ఒబ్బళు కెండతియుంటు.
లవనిగే లవళల్లి బడు ప్రీతియుంటు. లూ
మనుష్యను ఒందు కారణదింద మంద బుద్ధియాగి
లవళన్ను బిట్టు రాత్రి ఉగలు శోకాగ్నియింద
సుడల్పట్టు, రాత్రికాలదల్లి లవళన్ను నేనదు,
కెజ్జాద దుఃఖవన్ను లనుశవిసుత్తానే. లవనన్ను
నేనదు నాను వ్యసనపడుత్తేనే. లవను ననగే
సంగడిగను ఎందు, ఈప్రకారదింద మరేయాగి
కేళి, తన్నన్ను ఒబ్బరూ లరియద హాగే గుట్టాగి
దమయంతియన్ను నేనదు, దుఃఖపడుత్తౌ లయో
ధ్యాపట్టణదల్లి ఇద్దను.

IV. Subject for composition. "What profession you would like to choose, and why?

(N B.—Additional marks will be given for clear writing, and correct spelling.)

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM TEXT-BOOKS.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR ; J R THOMAS, B.A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase, explaining all difficult expressions—

(a) തനയന്മാരുടെ മരണവും കണ്ടു
തനിയെ ഞാനിനി മരിയാതെഭൂവി
മരുവീടുന്നതു വിധിബലമയ്യൊ
മരണം പ്രാപിപ്പാൻ കഴിവുകണ്ടീല
എരിയുമഗ്നിതൻ നടുവിൽ വീഴ്കയൊ
ഗരളമമ്പോടു കുടിക്കയൊനല്ലു
അതിദുരിതംചെയ്തതു മനുഭവി
ച്ചവനിയിലിനിയിൽന്നതുമതി.

(b) മതിനയന നായ്മരുവും മന്നവ
മതിമതിഖേദമിനിയെല്ലാം കൊണ്ടും
മതികേടുള്ളവർ സുതരെന്നാകിലും
മതിമാന്മാരായോർകളെകെന്നെവരു
മറകൾവെവ്വേറെ പകുത്തവൻ താനും
മറയവൻകൌഷാരവിമുനീന്ദ്രനും &c.

Continue and complete the lines or their substance till the next full stop. Give the construction of വിധിബലം.

II. In the following lines distinguish flattery from truth, and assign reasons for your opinion.

ഭയമെല്ലാമിനിക്കകലെപോയിതു
ജയമിനിവരുമിനിക്കനിൎണ്ണയം
പിതൃപിതാമഹ സമനായുള്ളൊവെ
ചതിവെടിഞ്ഞൊരുസഖിയായുള്ളൊവെ.

Refer to the circumstances which rendered such an address expedient or desirable.

III. ... ... സ്ത്രീയോധനൻ പറഞ്ഞാനെങ്കിലൊ തെളിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടാലും പരമേശൻ പുരമെരിചെയ്തതെല്ലാം—Briefly describe the facts in simple and accurate Malayalam.

IV. നിബദ്ധമെന്നുള്ളിലവരിലെ വൈരം കപിദ്ധ്വജനിലൊ നിനക്കുമുണ്ടല്ലൊ. State the nature and causes of the വൈരം entertained by both the speaker and the addressee. Who is less culpable? What rules of Grammar does the second half of the extract remind you of?

V Compare the style of the Karna Parvam with the styles adopted in the Nala Charitram. Which of the two text-books claims priority in existence?

VI. Recast the following lines, taking the first word in the second line as the first word for the first line, or simply alter the form of the second line, rejecting the last word.

ഇനിക്കവരെയുമവർകൾക്കെന്നെയും
മനക്കരുന്നിൽതേറരുതറിഞ്ഞാലും.

Give the meanings of തേറുന്നു and കരുന്നു.

PART II.

I. Show from internal evidence that some of the main events related in the Nala Charitam clearly refer to the Vedic period of Indian history; and that the story, as it now stands, has interpolations characteristic of a subsequent period; and account for some of the more prominent of such interpolations.

II. To whom, and by whom, and under what circumstances, were the following spoken?

(a) തങ്കലെ പ്രഭുത്വവും കാട്ടി നില്ക്കുന്ന ഭവാൻ സങ്കടം ശമിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആളല്ലെന്നതും വന്നു.

(b ഓടുന്ന രഥത്തിന്റെ വണ്ടി യെന്നതു പൊലെ കൂടുന്നു ശരീരിണാം ഉച്ചനീചത്വങ്ങളും.

(c) ബുദ്ധികൌശലം കൊണ്ടു കീൎത്തി യുണ്ടാക്കീടേണം.

d) വഹ്നിയെ ശ്ശമിപ്പിപ്പാൻ വാരിധാര യല്ലാതെ പിന്നെ മറെറാന്നും മതിയാക യില്ലല്ലൊ.

II. Express in simple Malayalam prose—

അതിലും അവളുടെ ഹൃദയം അകുതുകം അറിഞ്ഞുടൻ

അന്യനെ പ്രാപിച്ചു ചൊന്നാൾ സരസ്വതി.
അവനിതലതിലകൻ ഇവൻ അവരകുസുമായുധൻ

അംഗരാജ്യാധിപൻ തുംഗബാഹാബലൻ.
പരമഗുണഗണ നിലയൻ ഇവനുടെ പുരാതനൻ

പാലകാപ്യന്മുനിശ്രേഷ്ഠനെ സേവിച്ചു,
വിപിനഭുവി വിലസും ഒരുകരികളുടെ ഭാവവും
വിശ്വസിപ്പാനുള്ള മന്ത്രവും തന്ത്രവും
കരികളുടെ പരിചയവും ഉടലുടയ മൎമ്മവും
കായരക്ഷാചികിത്സാദിയാം കൎമ്മവും
ഇവപലതും അവനിപതി പരിചോടു ധരിച്ചുടൻ

ഇപ്രകാരം മാതംഗ സംഘം പിടിച്ചവൻ

IV Analyse in the usual tabular form :—

സുന്ദരാംഗനാ മൌലി മാലികാ ദ്വയന്തി
സുന്ദരാംഗൻ തയ്യുള്ള നളനെ പ്രാപിക്കയാൽ
സ്പഷ്ടമെ പറഞ്ഞീടാം ഭാരതീകാന്തൻതന്റെ
സൃഷ്ടികൌശലം ഇന്ന സാഫല്യം പ്രാപിച്ചിതു.

V. Excluding the vocative, three of the oblique cases more frequently than any other oblique case are found with attributives agreeing with them in case ; and, in pure Malayalam usage, these attributives are of two kinds :—

Name three cases, and the two classes of attributives ; and give an example of each of these cases, with an attributive of each class in agreement.

Also of each of these cases with an attributive of either class *not* in agreement.

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

J. R. THOMAS, B.A. ; V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR

PART I.

Translate the following extracts into English :—

I. ജാമാതൃവൃത്താന്തം എന്തെന്നറിവതി
നാമോദം ഉൾകൊണ്ടുയന്തം തുടങ്ങുക ;
പാരിടം നീളെ തിരഞ്ഞു പോന്നീടുവാൻ
പാരാതെ ചാരകന്മാരെ യയക്കണം ;
കാണാതെ പോകയില്ലെന്ന തന്നോ മമ
ക്ഷോണീപതെ മതം അശയെ സന്തതം :
പ്രാശ്നികന്മാരും പറഞ്ഞു മഹാമതെ

പ്രശ്നം ശുഭം എന്നു വന്നവർ വന്നവർ;
അഡ്മാൽ കുമാരിക്കു ജീവിച്ചിരിപ്പതി
നൌത്സുക്യം ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു സംപ്രതി;
ലജ്ജ കൂടാതെ വിയോഗസന്താപങ്ങൾ
ഇജ്ജനത്തോടു പറഞ്ഞു കേണീടിനാൾ.

II. ഇങ്ങിനെ അൾമ്മൈദ തൻേറടക്കാരനായി നടക്കുമ്പോൾ, കുതിഞ്ഞൊ കണ്ണനൂരിൽ തന്നെ എത്തിനക്കരം ഇട്ട ഉടനെ, ബ്രീതൊ വസ്തുത അറിഞ്ഞു ആരോടും ഒന്നും കല്പിക്കാതെ ഒരു മഞ്ചിയിൽ കയറി കൊച്ചിക്കു ഓടുകയും ചെയ്തു. കുതിഞ്ഞൊ കോട്ടയിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ തന്നെ അൾബുകെൎക്കു എന്ന ബന്ധുവെ വരുത്തി രാജാവിൻ ചൊല്ലാൽ സഹനായകൻ എന്നു മാനിക്കയും, ഒന്നൊത്തു കാൎയ്യവിചാരം തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തു. പിന്നെ ഇരുവരും ഘോഷത്തോടെ പുറപ്പെട്ടു കൊച്ചിയിൽ എത്തിയാറെ, അൾമ്മൈദ കാൎയ്യാദികളെ എല്ലാം ഭരമേല്പിച്ചു, താൻ ഉററ ചങ്ങാതികളുമായി കേരളത്തെ വിട്ടു വിലാത്തിയിലേക്കു ഓടി പോകയുംചെയ്തു - അവന്നു നല്ല യാത്ര സാധിച്ചില്ല താനും. ഒകപ്പിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ കപ്പലിൽ വെള്ളം കയററുവാൻ കരക്കിറങ്ങി പീപ്പകളെ നിറക്കുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ കാപ്പിരികൾ പാഞ്ഞുവന്നു വിലക്കി, കുന്തം ചാട്ടി തുടങ്ങിം അന്നു മുറി ഏററിട്ടു അവനും സഖിയായ ബ്രീതൊവുമയങ്ങി നിസ്സാരമായ കാട്ടാളശണ്ഠയാൽ പട്ടുപോകയു ചയ്തു

III ത്രിയംബകജി സംഗീതിയായ കൃതിരക്കാരനാ
മായി മലപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒളിച്ചു പാർക്കുന്ന സമയം,
നാനാദിക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും ദുഷ്പരിഷ്കാരം വന്ന അവ
നോടു ചേർന്ന ഒരു വലിയ സൂഹമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചു. അ
കാര്യത്തെ മറെപ്പാൻ പേണ്ടി പെശ്വാ അനേകം കപട
ങ്ങളെ ചമെച്ചു ഇംഗ്ലിഷു സ്ഥാനാപതിയോടു അറിയി
ച്ചതു കൂടാതെ, രാവൻ ത്രിയംബകജിയെ പാർക്കും പണ
വും കൊണ്ടു സഹായിച്ചു. പിന്നെ പെശ്വാവിന്റെ കപ
ടങ്ങളെ വിശ്വാസിക്കാതെ, ഒരു ഇംഗ്ലിഷു സൈന്യം അ
മത്സരികളുടെ നേരെ ചെന്ന ജയിച്ചുവെ, ത്രിയംബകജി
രണ്ടാമതും കാട്ടിൽ ഒളിച്ചു പാർക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. പെശ്വാ
താനും മത്സരത്തിന്റെ പുറപ്പെട്ടു. എന്ന സ്ഥാനാപതി നി
ശ്ചയിച്ചു ഒരു സൈന്യത്തെ വരുത്തി, മൂലസ്ഥാനമായ
പൂണയുടെ ചുറ്റും പാർപ്പിച്ചു.

PART II.

I. Translate into Malayalam :—

(1.) When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you that he is wiser than he was.

(2) Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred,—it grows musty.

(3) Virtue is like precious odours, fragrant by being crushed ; for prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue.

(4) "*The sick Wolf.*—The wolf being at the point of death, cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner,' he plaintively observed, 'but I trust, not one of the greatest. I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good, I remembered

that once, when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forebore to do so. About the same time, I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch-dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness,' said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparation. 'I recollect all the particulars. It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat.'"

II State in the form of a letter to your nearest relative, what profession you would like to follow, and the reasons for your preference (In Malayalam).

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 A. M TO 1 P M

HINDUSTANI.

CAPT F. H TYRRELL

I. Scan the following couplets and name the Bahr or metre of each :—

(a)

شادی کے لئے ہی کلکٹ شنجرف
انگشت قبول دید حرف

(b)

کہون اسکے عالم کا کیا ما جرا
کہ جون ہووے دریا پہ کالی گہٹا

II Describe the صنعت or figure in the following couplets :—

(a.)

دل داغ اسکا براي گل ہی
نرگس کے لئے ہوا ی گل ہی

(b.)

دیوا دمي بن کے بن مٹیں آئي
آتے جاتے کوٗ گہبرلائي

(c)

بولاوه که فتنه گر نهین هم
شرجنسے هو وه بشر نهین هم

III (a.)

سوچا که یه زلف کف میْن لیني
هي سانپ کے مونهه میْن اونگلي دیني

Why are دیني and لیني inflected, and point out the مبتدا Mubtida of the second line :—

(b)

تخته هي زمردین که مینو
گلشن هی جواهرین که جادو

Translate the above couplet.

(c)

کریاد کهین چه ذقن کوْ
کودي نه کنؤین میْن باولي هو

Translate the above couplet and point out the صنعت or figure in it.

IV. Give in a tabular form (a) words used in Hindustani derived from the three following Arabic words:—

عَبَدَ . کَتَبَ حَکَمَ

(b.) The English meanings of the words.

(c) Where possible, Persian synonyms in use in Hindustani

V. State (a) the languages from which the Hindustani is derived

(b) The languages from which its philosophical terms are borrowed.

(c.) By whom and where is it chiefly spoken.

VI. (a) Write some nouns with the following affixes:—

(1.) Denoting the agent ر — بر — یه

(2.) Denoting the instrument ني — ه — ک

(3.) Denoting a diminutive ک — چه — ڑي

(4) Denoting place نگر — شن — پور

(b.) What is the force of the ن in چلن of the ت in لاگت of the ي in مدراسي of the گي in بے تازگي ?

VII Re-write the following passage in prose, substituting Hindustani for the Persian words, and analyse what you write into sentences, giving the technical name of each clause

زرد ہوا اب رخ گلگون تیرا
گرمي نہ کر سرد ہی اب دل میرا
اینڈ کے چلتا ہی عبث اسقدر
دولت سابق کا تصور نہ کر
اُسکنے جا جسکو تیرا دھیان ہو
نازکر اُسپر ہی جو خواہان ہو

VIII. Define the terms.

مطلع مثنوي ترجیع بند مرثیہ قصیدہ غزل مکری *

THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI.

CAPT. F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English :—

(a)

اور بعضے کہ کرۂ زمہریر کي وسعت میں رہتے ہیں وے جنات اور گروہ شیاطین ہیں پس اگر تم اِس خلایق کي کثرت کو دریافت کرو تو معلوم ہو کہ انسان اور حیوان انکے مقابلے میں کچھہ وجود نہیں رکھتے اسواسطے کہ کرۂ زمہریر کي وسعت دریا اور خشکي سے دہ چند ہی اور کرۂ فلک کي وسعت بھي کرۂ

زمہریر سے دس حصے زیادہ ہی اسی طرح کرۂ فلک قمر سب کرون سے دس حصے زیادہ ہی غرض ہر ایک کرۂ فوقانی کؤ کرۂ تحتانی سے یہی نسبت ہی اؤر یہ سب کرے خلایق روحانی سے بھرے ہیں *

(b.)

عجیب تریہہ کہ کوا بھی طوطی کی ہمسایگی سے نہایت بتنگ آیا تھا لاحول پڑھکر گردش گیتی سے نالہ کرتا اؤر تاسف سے ہا تھہ ملکر یہہ کہتا کہ یہہ کیا بخت نگون ہی اؤر طالع زبون اؤر ایام بوقلمون لایق میرے رتبہ کے یہہ تھا کہ کسی کلاغ کے ساتھہ ایک باغ کی دیوار پہ آہستہ آہستہ چلتا *

قطعہ

متقی کؤ ہی بس یہی زندان — کہ رہے وہ بحلقۂ رندان

کیا گناہ کیا میں نے کہ زمانے نے مجھکو ایسی احمق خود پسند اؤر نا جنس بے بند کی صحبت میں واسطے عذاب کے پھنسایا

قطعہ

کھینچیں جس دیوار پر صورت تیری صورتگراں
کوئی اُس دیوار کے نیچے نہ جاوے بھول کر
بیچ جنت کے جگہہ تجھکو ملے حشر میں
جا کے دوزخ میں رہینگے اؤر جتنے ہیں بشر

(c.)

قضا را سہانا ایک دشت تھا
کہ ایک شب ہوا اسکا وان بسترا
وہ تھی اتفاقاً شب چاردہ

اداسے وہ بیٹھي تھي وان رشک مہ
بچھي ہرطرف چادر نور تھي
يہي چاندني اسکو منظور تھي
بچھا مرگ چھالے کو اوڑ لیکے بین
دوزانو سنبھل کر وہ زہرہ جبین
کدارا بجانے لگي شوق میں
لگي دست و پا مارنے ذوق میں
کدارا لگا بجنے یہہ اس کے ہاتھ
کہ مہ نے گیا دایرہ لیکے ساتھ

(d.)

عالم کا ترے جہان بیان ہی!
بیتا بي دل جہان جہان ہی
زنجیر جنون کڑي نہ پڑیو
دیوانے کا پاؤن درمیان ہی
ذري کا بھي چمکے گا ستارہ
قائم جو زمین و آسمان ہی
جو داغ کہ مہر ہی فلک پر
دل میں مری ابتلگ نہان ہی
کس سوج میں ہو نسیم بولو
آنکہین تو ملا و دل کہان ہی

II. Translate into English :—

اگر قازکا لشکر ندي یا میدان میں نہ لڑے اوڑ قلعہ پکڑے تو اپنے لشکر کے سردارون کو حکم دوکہ اسکے ملک میں جہان غلہ پاوین لوٹ لیوین جو لوٹ سے زیادہ ہو تو پھونک دیوین تالابون کا پاني کاٹ دین

کھیتیا ن گھوڑو ن کوٗ کھلا وین با غات کوٗ لٹوا د ین گھاس کي بنبیا ن لکڑیون کے ڈ ھیر جلوا د ین اوٗر جس جس چیز سے انکو فائد ہ ہوٗ اسکو آگ دے دیوین اوٗر جس جگہہ تا لا ب یا جھیل وغیرہ ہوٗ اُ سکے گرد لشکر رکھین کہ پا نی بند ہونے سے وے عا جز ہو وین اوٗر د وسري عرض یہہ ہی کہ جب لشکر پر د شمن کے خد اي تعالےٰ آ پ کوٗ فتح د یوے تو منا سب ہی کہ فوج کوٗ ا پني لوٹ اوٗر مخالف کا پیچھا کرنے سے با ز رکھین کس واسطے کہ جسو قت تما م سپا ہي رو پیہ کي طمع اوٗر نا فہمي سے اپني د یرب جتا نیکے لئے تمکو چھوڑکر ا س طرف متو جہ ہو وین تو تم میدا ن مےٰن ا کیلے رہ جا ؤگے *

III. Translate into Hindustani :—

(1.) When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you that he is wiser than he was.

(2.) Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred,—it grows musty.

(3.) Virtue is like precious odours, fragrant by being crushed; for prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue.

(4.) "*The sick Wolf.*—The wolf being at the point of death, cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner,' he plaintively observed, 'but I trust not one of the greatest.' 'I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good. I remember that once, when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forebore to do so. About the same time, I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch-dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness, said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparation. 'I recollect all the particulars. It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat.'"

IV. State in the form of a letter to your nearest relative, what profession you would like to follow, and the reasons for your preference.

FRIDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.

R. B. MICHELL, M. A.

(1) INDIAN HISTORY.

I. Narrate briefly the acts and works of Feroze Toghluk.

II. Write what you know, of historical importance, about Bussappa, Sir D. Ochterlony, General Baird, Bundoola, Shah Soojah, and Luckshmee Byo; what happened at Seringham, at Laswaree, and at Soobraon?

III. Who were the Pindharees? Mention briefly their doings under their several leaders, and their end.

IV. Write a concise account of the career of Nana Furnawees.

V. Give the dates of the following: (*a*) the birth of Sakya Munee, founder of Buddhism; (*b*) the beginning of the Moghul dynasty; (*c*) the abolition of Suttee; (*d*) the final establishment of the freedom of the press in India.

(2) THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION (FROM GROTE OR THIRLWALL.)

I. What were the plans proposed by the three original Athenian Generals, respectively, for the Sicilian campaign? Criticize the respective merits of the three plans.

II. Which of the Sicilian-Greek and the Italian-Greek cities sided with Syracuse, which with Athens, and which were neutral?

III. Briefly state who were Andokides, Goggylus, Buketius, Empedokles, and Euphemus; and what were the following: trirearchs, epibatæ, metics, Hermæ, epôtids, dikastery.

IV. What were the causes which gave the Syracusans the superiority over the Athenians in the naval engagements?

V. Draw a map of Syracuse, illustrating the siege.

FRIDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

GEOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM MILLER, M. A.

I. Describe the situation (*a*) of *Holstein, Illinois* and *Lanarkshire*, naming at the same time *one* town in each :—(*b*) of *Londonderry, Jellalabad,* and *Sedan,* mentioning something that renders each historically remarkable :—(*c*) of the sources of *the Oder, the Hoang-Ho,* and *the Krishna,* stating in what general direction each of these rivers flows :—(*d*) of the islands of *Perim, Heligoland,* and *Cronstadt,* explaining why the importance of each is more than proportionate to its geographical extent.

II. What European language has, next to English, become the prevailing national tongue in the widest extent of territory beyond the bounds of Europe? Prove the correctness of your answer by enumerating the countries in which the language in question is thus spoken, and explain how it has come to be so widely spread.

III. Sketch the coasts of *the Indian Ocean and its branches* from the Cape of Good Hope along Africa, Asia, and the islands on the east, as far as the south-western extremity of Australia. Mark on your map in their proper places the names of *eight capes,* of *eight seaport towns,* of the islands of *Mauritius, Socotra, the Seychelles, the Laccadives, the Andamans,*—and *nothing else.*

IV. What parts of the European or African coast lie directly east of *Nova Scotia, Florida,* and the mouth of *the La Plata ;* and what parts of the Asiatic coast directly west of *Vancouver's Island,* and *the Isthmus of Panama?*

V. What is the shortest time in which a letter may now be sent from Madras to London? Describe the route that the speediest mails follow, and the various modes in which they are conveyed.

VI. Name,—(*a*)—The portions of land divided and the portions of sea united, by *the Sound,* the *Bosphorus* and *the Straits of Belleisle ;*—(*b*)—The straits dividing *Australia* from *New Guinea* and *Tasmania* respectively ;—(*c*)—The *three* great lakes in the basin of *the Po ;*—(*d*)—the highest peak of *the Alps,* the *Apennines* and *the Neilgherries* respectively, with the approximate height of each ;—(*e*)—The chief seat of the *linen* manufacture of Scotland and of Ireland, and of the

silk manufacture of France;—(*f*)—The two most important towns recently taken from France by Germany.

VII. What are the leading causes that have been at work in making Lancashire and its neighbourhood the chief seat of the cotton-weaving industry of England? State the advantages and disadvantages that would attend an attempt to establish in Southern India factories for the production of cotton cloth.

VIII. Explain;—(*a*) How it is that many towns, as for instance Adria and Ravenna, which were important seaports within the historical period, are now many miles inland?—(*b*) how it is that the Nile nearly two thousand miles from its mouth, and above the points where it receives some of its largest tributaries, contains as great a volume of water as it does at Cairo?

IX (*a*) Of what regions are *the kangaroo, the giraffe,* and *the walrus* characteristic animals? Give some general account of the nature and appearance of each of these animals.

(*b*) Of what regions are *mahogany, opium,* and *cinchona* characteristic vegetable productions? For what purpose is each of these productions chiefly used?

X. State, *in a tabular form*, the following particulars regarding *Switzerland, The Burmese Empire,* and *Brazil* respectively:—(*a*) its approximate area in square miles;—(*b*) its population in round numbers;—(*c*) its capital;—(*d*) the principal river that flows through each;—(*e*) the mode of government in each;—(*f*) the religion that prevails in each;—(*g*) the language or languages chiefly spoken in each.

SATURDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.; E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

PART I.

I. Solve the equations—

(1) $(x+4)(x+1) - 5\sqrt{x(x+5)} = 10$

(2) $\begin{cases} x + y + m(x - y) = a \\ z - x - m(z + x) = b \\ (1-m)^2 yz = ab \end{cases}$

II. If a number contain n digits, how many digits will be contained respectively in its second and third powers?

If x and a be integers containing respectively n and $2n + 2$ digits, shew that

$$\frac{x^2}{a} + 10^{n+1}\frac{x^3}{a^2} \text{ is less than } \tfrac{1}{3}.$$

III. Sum the series

$$a^n + a^{n-2} + a^{n-4} + \&c. \ldots\ldots + a^{-n},$$

and write down the middle term when n is even, and the two middle terms when n is odd.

If bc, ac, ab are in harmonical progression,

then $a\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{c}\right)$, $b\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{c}\right)$ and $c\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}\right)$ are in arithmetical progression.

IV. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time.

Find how many different numbers each beginning and ending with an even digit can be made with the digits 1, 2, 3...9, all the digits occurring once and only once in each number.

V. Write down the coefficient of the $(r+1)^{th}$ term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n + 2$ and shew that it is equal to the coefficient of the $(r+1)^{th}$ term from the end.

Expand (1) $\dfrac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{x+2x^2}}$

and (2) $\dfrac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2+x}$

in ascending powers of x as far as x^2 inclusive.

VI. Observing that

$$\frac{a-\frac{1}{a}}{(1-ax)\left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)} = \frac{a}{1-ax} - \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{1-\frac{x}{a}}$$

find the sum of the series in question (3) by obtaining the coefficient of x^n on both sides of the identity.

PART II.

VII. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

VIII. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

IX. Define compound ratio—duplicate ratio—and, similar rectilineal figures.

If the similar rectilineal figures similarly described upon four straight lines be proportionals, those straight lines shall be proportionals.

X. If from any angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

XI. ABC is an equilateral triangle, a point D is taken in BC produced, and CE is drawn cutting AD in E and making the angle ACE equal to the angle ADC.

Prove that (1) AE and EC are together equal to BE.

(2) the rect. AE. EC is equal to the difference of the squares on BE and BC

(3) AE : EC :: BC : CD.

XII. In any triangle if CD be drawn bisecting AB in D; and DG, BG bisecting AC, CD respectively; show that AC and BG will be similarly divided at their point of intersection.

Determine the ratio.

SATURDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

ARITHMETIC.

W A. PORTER, M. A.

I. If 1 cwt. 3 qrs. '7 lbs of an article cost £4 13*s* 0½*d.*, at what price per lb. must it be sold so as to gain 1-11th of the outlay?

II. 13 lb. of tea at 3*s.* 6*d.* a lb are mixed with 19 lbs. at 3*s.* 11*d.* a lb; what is the price of the mixture in rupees, annas and pice when a rupee is equivalent to 1*s.* 11*d.*?

III. Reduce 7 oz. to the decimal of a ton.

To how many places must the decimal of a ton be carried that it may be true within an oz. ?

IV. A and B own a ship in shares which are in the ratio of 2 to 3. They dispose of parts of their shares to C, so that A, B, and C hold the ship in equal shares. What is the ratio of the payments that C must make to A and B?

V. The cost of carpeting a room whose length is 22 ft. 8 in. with carpet at 3*s* 4½*d*. a square yard is £7 7*s*. 4*d*.; find the breadth of the room.

VI. Find the diagonal of a square whose side is one-fifth of a mile

N B.—The result is to be found as the decimal of a mile and is to be true within an inch.

VII. A landowner pays his agent 5 per cent on the gross rental of his estate, and, after paying an income tax of 9*d*. in the £ on the remainder, has £2,456-12-5 left. What was the gross rental ?

VIII. Find the value of the following series as a decimal true to six places—

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{7^5} + \text{\&c. to infinity.}$$

IX. A tradesman selling goods for a certain price to be paid six months hence, offers to give one-tenth more of the same goods for the same price ready money. What was the rate of discount ?

X. A person buys saddlery in London for £31, and pays £3 5*s* for freight and insurance to Madras. On the arrival of the goods he pays 7 per cent duty on the declared value which was the London price turned into Rupees at the current rate of exchange. If he had bought them in Madras he would have paid 40 per cent above the declared value How much did he gain by buying the goods in London, the rate of exchange being Rs 10, annas 13, for a sovereign ?

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1875.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT.

I. Re-write the following in idiomatic English, *taking care to make the meaning quite plain.*

(*a*) 'Each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows,
Which *shows* like grief itself, but is not so;
For sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects;
* * * so your sweet majesty,
Looking away upon your lord's departure,
Find shapes of grief, more than himself, to wail,
Which, look'd on as it is, is nought but shadows
Of what it is not. Then, thrice gracious queen,
More than your lord's departure weep not: more's not seen
Or if it be, 'tis with false sorrow's eye.'
'I cannot but be sad; so heavy sad
As, though on thinking on no thought I think,
Makes me with heavy nothing faint and shrink?'
(Parse the italicized words.)

(*b*) The lines in *Alexander's Feast* illustrative of Love,
or
The lines in *The Passions* descriptive of Melancholy,
or
The *conclusion to Part II* of *Christabel.*

II. (*a*) Give a critical analysis of the character of Richard II as painted by Shakespeare.

(*b.*) By means of a few adjectives, and nothing more, contrast the characters of the King's uncles, John and Edmund.

III. Remark briefly on the advantages and disadvantages of going to history for the plot of a drama.

IV. In what situations in Richard II is rhyme principally introduced, and with what effect?

V. (*a.*) Give in the form of a letter from the poet to Sir Walter Raleigh the scheme (very briefly) of the *Faerie Queene*, and the argument (briefly) of Book I, Canto I.

(*b.*) An authority on the language says that the inflexional *y* had almost disappeared by the middle of the 16th century—how then do you account for the frequent appearance of *yclad*, &c., &c., in the *Faerie Queene*?

(*c.*) How do you account for the following variations in Spenser's orthography?

two, twoo—Heavens, Heven—doe, doo—wemens, womans.

VI. Note very briefly the different mediæval customs and institutions referred to in *Christabel*.

VII. Give in chronological order a list of all the historical personages alluded to in *The Bard*, quoting a few words from the poem in each case.

VIII. (*a.*) Place the accents (′)—show the caesural pause (—)—and mark off the feet (|)—in the following lines, underlining all extra syllables.

(N.B.—This must be done very distinctly, so that there may be no doubt as to your intentions.)

1. Still would her touch the strain prolong—
2. Rain awaken'd flowers,
3. All that ever was,
4. Joyous, and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass—
5. Bard Bracy! bard Bracy! your horses are fleet—
6. With that misformed spright he backe returned againe—
7. Waves in the eye of Heaven her many-colour'd wings—
8. Even in the best blood chambered in his bosom—
9. To look upon my sometimes royal master's face—

(*b.*) What are the distinctive features of the Alexandrine? Illustrate your answer by a reference to lines 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, in this question.

IX. (*a*) Write out all the words of Latin origin in the following —and no more.

And, more to lulle him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling downe,
And ever-drizling raine upon the loft,
Mixt with a murmuring winde, much like the sowne
Of swarming bees, did cast him in a swowne,
No other noyse, nor people's troublous cryes,
As still are wont t' annoy the walled towne,
Might there be heard: but careless quiet lyes,
Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enimyes.

(*b.*) In what sense are the words—subscribe, convey, conceit, refuge, favours, shrewd,—used by Shakespeare: and—fearfulle, disdain, effraide, eftsoones, entraile, ydrad—by Spenser?

X. What is the meaning of, and what the allusions contained in, the following? In each case underline the equivalents of the italicized words.

(*a.*) It *boots* thee not to be *compassionate*—
(*b.*) The summer's flower is to the summer sweet,
Though to itself it only live and die—
(*c.*) Woe doth the heavier sit,
Where it perceives it is but *faintly* borne—
(*d.*) But whate'er I be,
Nor I nor any man that but man is
With nothing shall be pleased, till he be *eased*
With being nothing
(*e.*) Who are the violets now
That strew the green lap of the new come spring?—
(*f*) She stood in tears amid the alien corn—
(*g.*) The lightning of the noon-tide ocean—
(*h.*) The swarm that in thy noon-tide beam were born—
(*i.*) To cease upon the midnight with no pain.

XI. Give in the form of propositions the ideas conveyed in those poems of Byron and Wordsworth, which form part of the text books.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

J. HUDSON, B. A.

I Re-write the following passage in good modern English:—

Seeing therefore that those books, and those in great abundance, which are likeliest to taint both life and doctrine, cannot be suppresst without the fall of Learning, and of all ability in disputation, and that these books of either sort are most and soonest catching to the learned, from whom to the common people whatever is heretically or dissolute may quickly be convey'd, and that evill manners are as perfectly learnt without Books a thousand other ways which cannot be stopt, and evill doctrine not with Books can propagate except a teacher guide, which he might also do without writing, and so beyond prohibiting, I am not able to unfold how this cautelous enterprise of Licensing can be exempted from the number of vain and impossible attempts.

II. Point out clearly and correct what would now be considered faulty in the following sentences:—

(a.) Even as the person is of many a great man slight and contemptible to see to.

(b.) What advantage is it to be a man over it is to be a boy at school.

(c) This is what I had to show wherein this Order cannot conduce to that end whereof it bears the intention.

(d.) Yet if all cannot be of one mind as who looks they should be.

(e.) In Athens I find but only two kinds of writing.

(f.) The Censor himself fell to the study of that whereof before he was so scrupulous.

(g.) Complimenting and ducking each to other with shaven reverences.

(h.) The order still would be but fruitless and defective to that end whereto ye meant it.

III. Substitute for each word in italics the most appropriate modern equivalent. Remark on the change of meaning each word

in (*a*) has undergone, explaining it, where you can, by a reference to the root.

(*a.*) The *distinct* Arminius—*exquisite* reasons—this *lett* of learning — an immortal *feature* of loveliness— that wise and *civil* Roman— the *ingenuity* of truth—the *censure* of what is passable or not—*addicted* to elegant learning — a *naughty* mind—a *sensible* nostril — an *excrementall* whiteness.

(*b.*) England *hears* ill abroad—I would *obtain* to be thought— an *untlirift* of his own hours—of their sophisms I *skill* not—a *dividuall* movable—to *ding* the book a coit's distance.

IV. In the form of a letter to a friend give, in a few carefully worded sentences, the estimate of the genius and character of Burns which you have formed from reading Carlyle's essay.

V. Explain the meaning of the following passages and show how Carlyle applies the truths contained in them.

(*a.*) Indignation which makes verses is properly speaking an inverted love.

(*b.*) Is not every genius an impossibility till he appears?

(*c.*) Not the few inches of deflection from the mathematical orbit, which are so easily measured, but the ratio of these to the whole diameter constitute the real aberration.

VI. Give, in your own words, the substance of Carlyle's sermon to poets on the duty of staying at home.

VII. What do you mean by a *humourist*? Shew where the humour lies in the description of the Quakers and the Landlady, and in the following passages:—

(*a.*) What near approaches doth he (the borrower) make to the primitive *community*,—to the extent of one half of the principle at least.

(*b.*) He had resort to an ingenious method of whipping the boy, and reading the Debates, at the same time: a paragraph and a lash between; which in those times, when parliamentary oratory was most at a height and flourishing

in these realms, was not calculated to impress the patient with a veneration for the diffuser graces of rhetoric.

VIII. In the essay on Imperfect Sympathies, Lamb professes to draw a contrast between himself and a Scotchman. Try to distinguish between what is merely humourous and the truth which underlies the humour, pointing out as clearly as you can the real differences which exist between the two types of character which Lamb sketches.

IX. Write a short essay on the special advantages possessed by the language and literature of Greece and Rome as instruments of education.

X. What do you mean by æsthetic education? How does it contribute to moral education? What has caused it to be so much neglected in England?

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

C. COOPER, M A.

I. Paraphrase:—

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings
Sceptre and crown must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.
The garlands wither on your brow:
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar, now,
See where the victor victim bleeds!
All heads must come to the cold tomb;
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

II. Re-write the following passage in a plain Anglo-Saxon style:—

Subsequent to the celebration of the funeral obsequies, we perambulated the cemetery in which they transpired. This we

discovered to be replete with sepulchral monuments, on each of which was inscribed in legible characters the personal designation, equally with the dates of the nativity and decease, of the individual whose mortal remains had been consigned to their subterraneous tenement. While perusing these reminiscences of a defunct generation, the indications of an approaching tempest admonished us to procure a refuge in the interior of an adjacent ecclesiastical edifice, whose open portals appeared to invite our ingress.

III. A. Construct brief sentences introducing into them the following words in such a way as to show the difference of meaning between each pair.

(*a*) Compliment, complement; (*b*) divers, diverse; (*c*) confident, confidant; (*d*) principal, principle; (*e*) ordinance, ordnance; (*f*) past, passed.

B. Distinguish between the meanings of the following pairs of sentences:

(*a.*) I dare say. I dare to say.

(*b.*) He will speak. He wills to speak.

(*c.*) He thought little of changing his name. He little thought of changing his name

IV. Show how the following paradoxes may be true:

(*a.*) The more hurry the worse speed.

(*b.*) He spoke much, but said little.

(*c*) He was conspicuous by his absence.

(*d.*) The boy is father of the man.

V. The English language contains many pairs of words more or less synonymous, of which there are two kinds, viz.: (*a*) those having the same root, and (*b*) those having different roots. Account for the existence of these two kinds of synonyms, and give the approximate synonyms of the words belonging to each kind given below.

(*a.*) Canal—surface—frail—captain.

(*b.*) Heavenly—threatening—forerunner—ripe.

VI. Choose any four of the following extracts, and name the British writers to whom they respectively refer:

(*a.*) Nature's sternest painter, yet the best.

(*b.*) The wisest, meanest, brightest of mankind.

(*c*.) The marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul, that perished in his pride.

(*d*.) (I thought) of Him who walkèd, in glory and in joy,
Behind his plough upon the mountain side.

(*e*.) Thy soul was as a star and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea,
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free.

(*f*.) I seem to myself to have been only like a boy playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

(*g*.) A poet, naturalist, and historian, who left scarcely any style of writing untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn.

(*h*.) Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale,
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail.

VII. Point out as many as you can of the changes that the Norman Invasion has produced, or helped on, in the Grammar or the Vocabulary of the English language.

VIII. State in what other forms the words in (*a*) occur; what words the italicised terminations of those in (*b*) represent; what letters have intruded into those in (*c*); and what letters have been dropt from those in (*d*):

(*a*.) guise—guile—strain—jealous.

(*b*.) twen*ty*—ever*y*—care*less*—brid*al*.

(*c*.) farther—sound—number—scent.

(*d*.) stranger—dropsy—story—lass.

IX. In English, there are words *cognate* with words in other languages; words *derived* from words in other languages; and words *borrowed* from other languages. Explain the above statements, and give two examples of each kind of word.

X. A. Give the approximate date of each of the following compositions, name its author, and state, as minutely as you can, to what branch of literature it belongs: *The Gentle Shepherd, The Bridge of Sighs, The New Atlantis, Philip Van Artevelde, The Bruce, Rienzi.*

B. From one only of four periods of English literature, viz. the Elizabethan period, the period of the Restoration,

the period of Queen Anne, and the 19th Century, choosing the author that you deem the most important of his period, give a brief account of his life and writings, and an estimate of the influence he exercised on the literary taste of his time.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

CAPT. W. H. HALLETT; J. HUDSON, M.A.; C. COOPER, M.A.

I. Write an essay on the relative advantages of private and collegiate study.

II. Describe the road from your house to any school or college you may have at any time attended—alluding to the various sights, &c., which served to distinguish it from other roads.

III. Give in dialogue form a discussion between an uneducated father and his son on the advantages of learning—the former opposing his son's education, the latter wishing to continue it.

N. B.—Marks will be divided almost equally between the three subjects—but the first will carry rather more than the others.

N. B.—Three books will be required for each candidate—as three examiners take part in the examination in composition.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. "*Nobis in arto et inglorius labor.*" Tacitus thus speaks of the subject-matter of the Annals. Explain his meaning and briefly summarize the events recorded in the first two Books.

Give illustrations of the peculiarities of his style, and criticize his judgment upon Tiberius Cæsar.

II. *Sy.* Ellum, te expectát domi. *Ct.* Hem.
Sy. Quid est? *Ct.* Quíd sit? illius ópora, Syre, nunc uíuo: festiuóm caput,
Qui ignóminas sibi póst putauit ósse prae meo cómmodo,
Maledícta, famam, meúmlaborem et péccatum in se tránstulit

Nil pótis supra, quid nám foris crepuit? *Sy.* Máne, mane: ipse exít foras.

Ae. Vbist ílle sacrilegús? *a.* Me quaerit, númquid nam ecfert? occidi:

Nil uídeo. *Ae.* Ehem opportúne: te ipsum quaéro: quid fit, Ctésipho?

In tútost omnis rés: omitto uéro tristitiém tuam.

Ct. Ego illam hércle uero omítto, qui quidem te hábeam fratrem: o mi Aéschine,

O mí germane: ah uereor coram in ós te laudare ámplius,

Ne id ádsentandi mágis quam quo habeam grátum facere exístumes.

Ae. Age inépte, quasi nunc nón norimus nós inter nos, Ctésipho.

Hoc míhi dolet, nos séro *rescisse* ét paene in eum *rém* locum

Redísse, ut si omnes cúperent nil tibi póssent auxiliárier.

Give the etymology of *sacrilegus, opportune, germane, existumes, rescisse,* and explain the forms *potis, auxiliarier, ellum, hercle.* Trace the rise of Latin comedy.

III. Annotate—*de die convivium adparare, captus servorum, feralia, decies sestertii, ludi circenses, quadragena stipendia, Julianæ partes, decumana porta, ærarii prætores, gregarius miles, lex majestatis, Brundusinum fœdus.*

IV. Describe the tenets of Pythagoras, Democritus, and Plato. To what school of Greek thought did Cicero most nearly approximate, and with what object did he write the Tusculan Disputations? Name the argument of the IVth Book.

V. Humana ante oculos foede cum vita iaceret
in terris oppressa gravi sub religione,
quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat
horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans,
primum Graius homo mortalis tendere contra
est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra:
quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti
murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem
inritat animi virtutem, effringere ut arta
naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.

Explain the reference to Greece in the above passage, and notice any peculiarities in scansion.

Sketch briefly the contents of the 1st Book of Lucretius, "De natura rerum," and mention his motives in writing this work. How far was he justified in complaining of the deficiencies of the Latin language?

VI. (*a.*) Noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, quod somnum capere non posset, quaerentibusque respondebat Miltiadis tropaeis se e somno suscitari. Cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae? qui dolere se aiebat, si quando opificum antelucana victus esset industria. Philosophiae denique ipsius principes numquam in suis studiis tantos progressus sine flagranti cupiditate facere potuissent. Ultimas terras lustrasse Pythagoram, Democritum, Platonem accepimus. Ubi enim quidquid esset quod disci posset, eo veniendum iudicaverunt. Num putamus haec fieri sine summo cupiditatis ardore potuisse?

(*b.*) Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere. libertatem et consulatum L. Brutus instituit. dictaturae ad tempus sumebantur. neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium neque tribunorum militum consulare ius dix valuit. non Cinnae, non Sullae longa dominatio. et Pompeii Crassique potentia cito in Caesarem, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, qui cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit. Sed veteris populi Romani prospera vel adversa claris scriptoribus memorata sunt; temporibusque Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, donec gliscente adulatione deterrerentur.

Write short historical notes upon (*a*) and (*b.*)

VII. (*a.*) Discuss the origin and meaning of—*Patres conscripti, jus gentium, Quirites, Procurator Cæsaris, manumissio, conventus provinciæ, Populus Romanus,* and distinguish accurately between *vitium, vitiositas; morbus, ægrotatio; ira, iracundia; odium, inimicitia; molestia, desperatio; terror, tremor; angor, ærumna.*

(*b.*) In what metre did Terence write? Scan the following lines:—

Eam nos acturi sumus novum pernoscite
Nam quod isti dicunt malivoli homines nobiles
Jubet frater ubi is est tun jubes hoc Derma.

VIII. (*a.*) Explain the formation of the *genitive singular* and *accusative plural* in Latin.

(*b*) Give rules for the use of the *present participle*, and state the defects of the Latin Tenses.

(*c.*) Discuss the apparent anomaly of different cases in different declensions [*e.g.*, Romæ Thebis] expressing rest in a place.

(*d.*) *actio cautio.* How does Terence use these verbal substantives? Give the force of the termination

IX. Render into Latin the following phrases :—

(α) The letter was dated the fifth of April.

(β) The easiest way to conquer them will be to invade Gaul.

(γ) You see how little it is in spite of its great name.

(δ) He has no reason whatever to complain about the loss of the province.

Distinguish the use of *si* with the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, and illustrate by examples.

X. Translate and explain the grammatical constructions.

(*a.*) plus in oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat.

(*b.*) egit grates illis quod offerendo filias de officio in rempublicam certarent.

(*c*) Romæ ruere in servitium consules, patres, eques.

(*d*) Dummodo doleat aliquid, doleat quidlibet.

(*e.*) Qui quum cætera litteris mandarent, alii jus civile, alii orationes suas, alii monumenta majorum, hanc amplissimam omnium artium bene vivendi disciplinam vita magis quam litteris persecutint.

(*f.*) honores, ut quis amore in Germanicum aut ingenio validus, reperti decretique.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P. M.

LATIN.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I Translate into English :—

(*a.*) Nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari
de nilo neque item genitas ad nil revocari,

ne qua forte tamen coeptis diffidere dictis,
quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni,
accipe præterea quae corpora tute necessest
confitearo esse in rebus nec posse videri.
principio venti vis verberat incita pontum
ingentisque ruit navis et nubila differt,
interdum rapido percurrens turbine campos
arboribus magnis sternit montisque supremos
silvifragis vexat flabris: ita perfurit acri
cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure ventus.

(b.) *De* Syre, praéceptorum plénust istorum ille. *Sy.* Phy:
Domi hábuit unde díscerot. *De* Fit sédulo:
Nil praétermitto: cónsuefacio: déniquo
Inspícere tamquam in spéculum in uitas ómnium
Iubeo átque ex aliis súmere exemplum sibi.
'Hoc fácito.' *Sy.* Recte sáne. *De.* 'Hoc fugito' *Sy.* Cállide
De. 'Hoc laúdist.' *Sy.* Istaec rés est. *De.* 'Hoc uitió datur.'
Sy. Probíssume. *De.* Porro aútem . . *Sy.* Non hercle ótiumst
Nunc mi aúscultandi. píscis ex senténtia
Nactús sum: ei mihi ne córrumpantur caútiost:
Nam id nóbis tam flagítitiumst quam ílla, Démea,
Non fácere uobis, quaé modo dixti: et quód quoo
Conséruis ad eundem ístunc praecipio modum:
'Hoc sálsumst, hoc adústumst, hoc lautúmst parum:
Illúd recte: iterum sic memento:' sédulo
Moneó, quae possum pró mea sapiéntia:
Postrémo tamquam in spéculum in patinas, Démea,
Inspícere iubeo et móneo quid facto úsus sit.
Inépta haec esse, nós quae facimus, séntio:
Verúm quid facias? út homost, ita morém geras.
Numquíd uis? *De.* Mentem uôbis meliorém dari.

II. Translate into English:—

(a.) Contra Domitius Celer ex intima eius amicitia disseruit *utendum eventu: Pisonem, non Sentium Syriae praepositum; huic fasces et ius praetoris, huic legiones, datas, si quid hostile ingruat, quem iustius arma oppositurum, quam qui legati auctoritatem et propria mandata acceperit? relinquendum etiam rumoribus tempus, quo*

senescant : plerumque innocentes recenti invidiae impares. at si teneat exercitum, augeat vires, multa, quae provideri non possint, fortuito in melius casura. an festinamus cum Germanici cineribus appellere, ut te inauditum et indefensum planctus Agrippinae ac vulgus imperitum primo rumore rapiant ?

(*b.*) Quod ni ita tenebimus, multa erunt quae nobis bona dicenda sint ; omitto divitias, quas quum quivis quamvis indignus habere possit, in bonis non numero : quod enim est bonum, id non quivis habere potest : omitto nobilitatem famamque popularem stultorum improborumque consensum excitatam ; haec, quae sunt minima, tamen bona dicantur necesse est, candiduli dentes, venesti oculi, color suavis, et ea, quae Anticlea laudat Ulixi pedes abluens :

Lenitudo orationis mollitudo corporis,

ea si bona ducemus, quid erit in philosophi gravitate quam in vulgi opinione stultorumque turba quod dicatur aut gravius aut grandius. At enim eadem Stoici *praecipua* vel *producta* dicunt quae bona isti. Dicunt illi quidem, sed iis vitam beatam compleri negant : hi autem sine iis esse nullam putant aut, si sit beata, beatissimam, idque nobis Socratica illa conclusione confirmatur.

(*c.*) Multa patrum et in Augustam adulatio. alii *parentem* alii *matrem patriae* appellandam ; plerique, ut nomini Caesaris ascriberetur *Iuliae filius*, cencebant. ille *moderandos feminarum honores* dictitans, *eademque se temperantia usurum in iis, quae sib tribuerentur*, ceterum anxius invidia et muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, ne lictorem quidem ei decerni passus est, aramque adoptionis et alia huiuscemodi prohibuit. At Germanico Caesari proconsulare imperium petivit : missique legati, qui deferrent, simul maestitian eius ob excessum Augusti solarentur. quo minus idem pro Druso postularetur, ea caussa, quod designatus consul Drusus praesensque erat.

III. Translate into English :—

(*a.*) Principio coelum ac terras camposque liquentes
Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit. totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo furt monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et coelestis origo

Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neqúe auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere mīris.

(b.) Ita tria prætoria circa Capuam erecta, tres et exercitus, diversis partibus opus aggressi, fossa valloque circumdare urbem parant, et castella excitant modicis intervallis: multisque simul locis cum prohibentibus opera Campanis eo eventu pugnant, ut postremo portis muroque se contineret Campanus. Prius tamen, quam hæc continuarentur opera, legati ad Hannibalem missi, qui quererentur, desertam ab eo Capuam, ac prope redditam Romanis: obtestarenturque, ut tunc saltem opem non circumsessis modo, sed etiam circumvallatis, ferret. Consulibus literæ a P. Cornelio prætore missæ 'Ut, priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus potestatem Campanis 'facerent, ut, qui eorum vellent, exirent ab Capua, suasque res 'secum auferrent. Liberos fore suaque omnia habituros, qui ante 'Idus Martias exissent: post eam diem quique exissent, quique ibi 'mansissent, hostium futuros numero.' Ea pronuntiata Campanis, atque ita spreta, ut ultro dicerent contumelias, minarenturque.

IV. Translate into Latin—

By this rapid advancement and uncontrolled authority the character and genius of Wolsey had full opportunity to display itself. Insatiable in his acquisition, but still more magnificent in his expense; of extensive capacity, but still more unbounded enterprise; ambitious of power, but still more desirous of glory; insinuating, engaging, persuasive, and by turns lofty, elevated, commanding; haughty to his equals, but affable to his dependants; oppressive to the people, but liberal to his friends; more generous than grateful; less moved by injuries than by contempt; he was framed to take the ascendant in every intercourse with others, but exerted this superiority of nature with such ostentation as exposed him to envy, and made every one willing to recall the original inferiority or rather meanness of his fortune.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A M TO 1 P.M

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, ETC

F. KIELHORN, Ph D.

I (*a.*) What do we learn from the introduction of the Mahâvîracharita regarding the descent of Bhavabhûti? What other plays have been composed by him?

(*b.*) What forms the subject-matter of the Kirâtârjunîya? Which metres have been employed in that portion of it which you have studied?

(*c.*) To what class of poems does the Meghadûta belong? What other poems belong to the same class? What other works have been composed by the author of the Meghadûta?

II. Translate into English :—

कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनो
रत्नं चेत्क्वचिदस्ति तत्परिणमत्यस्मासु शक्रादपि।
कन्यायास्तु पदार्थतैव हि मता तस्याः प्रदानादहं
बन्धुर्वो भविता पुलस्त्यपुलहप्रष्ठास्तु संबन्धिनः॥
सत्त्वभ्रंशविषादिभिः कथमपि त्रस्तेक्षणं वेधिभि-
र्दृष्ट्वा दृष्टिविघातजिह्मितमुखैरव्याहृतप्रक्रमः।
रामान्वेषणतत्परः परिजनैरन्मुक्तहाहारवं
कन्यान्तःपुरमेव हा प्रविशति क्रुद्धो मुनिर्भार्गवः॥

(*a.*) Dissolve, in Sanskrit, the underlined compounds, and state to which class each belongs.

(*b.*) Parse (and dissolve, if possible) परार्थता and भविता.

(c) Give the 3rd Person Singular of the Present, Perfect, Aorist, and the two Futures in Parasmai, Atmane, and Passive of आस्, मन्, and of the root from which विघात is derived

III Translate and explain the meaning and context of the following passages :—

(a.) तुरीयो ह्येष मेध्योऽग्निराम्नायः पञ्चमोऽथवा ॥

(b.) शोभत एव दत्तभुवनैकदक्षिणस्य सामन्तेष्वहंकारोत्प्रासः ॥

(c.) किमेकदेशेन महाज्ञाननिधेर्माहात्म्यमुपसंह्रियते ॥

(d.) दुग्धार्णवादृते जन्म चन्द्रकौस्तुभयोः कुतः ॥

(e) अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्ते ॥

IV. Translate into English :—

(a.) वनान्तशय्याकठिनीकृताकृती
कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ ।
कथं त्वमेतौ धृतिसंयमौ यमौ
विलोकयन्नुत्सहसे न बाधितुम् ॥

(b.) उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरा-
दपारयन्तः पतितुं जवेन गाम् ।

तमुल्लुकाश्चक्रुरवेक्षणोल्लुकं
गवां गणाः प्रस्रुतपीवरोधसः ॥

(c) वीतजन्मजरसं परं शुचि
ब्रह्मणः पदमुपैतुमिच्छताम् ।
आगमादिव तमोपहादितः
संभवन्ति मतयो भवच्छिदः ॥

(d.) What is the Alankâra in (b)?

(e.) Give the meaning and etymology of प्रसभम्, धामन्-आस्पद, अलम्, आर्त, विवस्वत्, and मातरिश्वन्.

(f) What is the meaning of *Kalâpaka, Kulaka, Yugma, and Viseshaka?*

V. Translate and explain where necessary :—

(a.) धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः
संदेशार्थाः क्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीयाः॥

(b) न क्षुद्रोऽपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय
प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः॥

(c) एकः सख्यास्तव सह मया वामपादाभिलाषी
काङ्क्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः॥

(d.) कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि निभृते त्वं हि तस्य प्रिया ॥

VI. Translate into idiomatic Sanskrit :—

(*a.*) I returned from Benares *three years ago.*

(*b*) Vasishtha *caused* Dasaratha *to perform* a sacrifice.

(*c.*) The parrot that was confined in the cage this morning *is about to fly away.*

(*d*) *Notwithstanding* my remonstrances he went into the garden

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WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph D.

I Translate into Sanskrit :—

In Srâvastî dwelt a merchant of great opulence ; but his richest treasure was a daughter of such surpassing loveliness, that all who beheld her became her slaves, and sacrificed their understandings to their passion The father, conscious of her extraordinary beauty, resolved to offer her to the King, Devasena, as, should he wed her to any other person, he apprehended he might incur the resentment of the Râjâ. Accordingly, he requested Devasena's acceptance of the damsel, and the Râjâ sent some trustworthy Brahmans to visit the maiden, and report upon her qualifications. When they beheld her and found her so singularly beautiful, it occurred to them that if the Râjâ married her he was likely to be fascinated with her charms, and to neglect on her account the duties of his station.

II. Translate into English :—

(*a.*) का पुनरियम्

अन्त्रप्रोतदृहत्कपालनलकक्रूरक्वणत्कङ्कण-
प्रायप्रेङ्खितभूरिभूषणरवैराघोषयन्व्यम्बरम्।
पीतोच्छर्दितरक्तकर्दमघनप्राग्भारघोरोल्लस-
द्वयालोलस्तनभारभैरववपुर्दर्पोद्धतं धावति ॥

(b.) एहि मन्ये राजपुत्र जामदग्न्यं विजेष्यसे॥सस्मितम्॥ न हि विजेष्यसे। दुर्दमो हि रेणुकापुत्रस्त्वदन्तकः। तथा हि। संप्रति

कृत्तक्षत्रियकण्ठकन्दरसरत्कीलालनिर्वापित-
प्रत्युद्भूतशिखाकरालहुतभुग्झांकारिभिर्मार्गणैः।
एतद्घस्मरकालरुद्रकवलव्यापारमभ्यस्यतु
ब्रह्मस्तम्बनिकुञ्जपुञ्जितघनज्याघोषघोरं धनुः॥

(c.) मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निर्दयाश्लेषहेतो-
र्लब्धायास्ते कथमपि मया स्वप्नसंदर्शनेषु।
पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां
मुक्तास्थूलास्तरुकिसलयेष्वश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति॥

(d.) अथोष्णभासेव सुमेरुकुञ्जा-
न्विहीयमानानुदयाय तेन।
बृहद्द्युतीन्दुःखकृतात्मलाभं
तमः शनैः पाण्डुसुतान्प्रपेदे॥
असंशयालोचितकार्यनुन्नः
प्रेम्णा समानीय विभज्यमानः।

तुल्याद्विभागादिव तन्मनोभि.

र्दृःखातिभारोऽपि लघुः स मेने ॥

धैर्येण विश्वास्यतया महर्षे-

स्तीव्रादरातिप्रभवाच्च मन्योः ।

वीर्यं च विद्वत्सु सुते मघोनः

स तेषु न स्थानमवाप शोकः ॥

III. Translate into English:—

देव त्वयि तदावतीर्णे द्विजोपकारायासुरविवरं त्वदन्वेषणप्रसृते च मित्रगणे ऽहमपि महीमटन्नङ्गेषु गङ्गातटे बहिश्च्यम्पायाः कश्चिदस्ति तपःप्रभावोत्पन्न-दिव्यचक्षुर्मरीचिर्नाम महर्षिरिति कुतश्चित्संलपतो जनसमाजादुपलभ्यामुतो बुभुत्सुस्त्वद्गतिं तमुद्देशमग-मम्। न्यशामयं च तस्मिन्नाश्रमे कस्यचिच्चूतपोतकस्य च्छायायां कमप्युद्विग्नवर्णं तापसम्। अमुना चाति-थिवदुपचारितः क्षणं विश्रान्तः क्वासौ भगवान्मरीचि स्तस्मादहमुपलिप्सुः प्रसङ्गप्रोषितस्य सुहृदो गतिमा-श्चर्यजानविभवो हि स महर्षिर्मह्यं विश्रुत इत्यवा-दिषम्। अथासावुष्ममायतं च निश्वस्याशशंसे ॥

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL TEXT BOOKS.

H. BOWER, D D

I. Define காப்பியம் according to அலங்காரம், and செய்யுள் according to நன்னூல்.

II. What are செஞ்சொல், ஆக்கச்சொல், and குறிப்புச் சொல்? Give examples.

III. What is உருவகம், and in what does it differ from உவமை?

IV. What is the Tamil of ரஸம், how many are enumerated, and to which of these does the language of *Karna*, beginning with ஆவியோ நிலையிற் கலங்கிய தியாக்கை, &c., belong?

V. Give short examples in Tamil for Metonymy, Synecdoche, Irony, Hyperbole, and Personification.

VI. Give English terms for இலேடை, பாவிகம், பிரதிபை, நுட்பம், சங்கீரணம், சங்கேதம.

VII. What rhetorical figures are exemplified by:

1. எண்ணருங்கனகமாரி யெழுதிரைக்கடல்கள் தூர்த்த
2. ஆயபோன் பெனுமளக்கரார்த்தெழ
   தேய்விலாமுகமதி விளங்கித்தேகுற.
3. செல்லான கிழவ னிருபபி னிலமபுலத்
   தில்லாளி னூடி விடும்.
4. இலமென நசைஇ யிருப்பாரைக்காணி,
   நிலமென னு தல்லா ணகும்.

VIII. Explain நல்குரவு, நிரப்பு, நசை, தார், and கேள் as nouns.

IX. Paraphrase:

(1.) தேறினுந் தேறு விடினு மழிவினகட்
டேறுன பகா அன விடல்.

(2.) செப்பின் புணர்ச்சிபோற் கூடினுங் கூடாதே
யுட்பகை யுற்ற குடி.

(3.) குடிசெய்வ லென்னு மொருவற்குத் தெய்வ
மடி தற்றுத் தான்முந்துறும்.

(4.) இரவாரிரப்பார்கொன் றீவர் கரவாது
கைசெய்தாண் மாலை யவர்.

(5.) இரந்து முயிர் வாழ்தல் வேண்டிற் பரந்து
கெடுக வுலகியற்றி யான்.

(a) What part of speech is விடல் (1.)

(b.) From what is பகை derived (2)

(c.) What English proverb is exemplified by (3)

(d.) The Commentator says பிறரைத்தா மிரவார்; here is an anomalous interchange of case, point it out and show if it is admissible according to *Nannul* (4.)

(e.) Who is referred to here; is it a proper sentiment (5)

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

S NEVINS PILLAI, B.A.

I. Translate into English:—

(a) பூமழைபுனலமழை புதுமென்சுண்ணத்தின்
தூமழைதாளத்தின் தோமில்வெண்மழை
தாமிழைநெரிதலிற் றகர்ந்தபொன்மழை
மாமழைநிகர்த்தன மாடவீதியே.

(b.) பிறியார்பிறிவேதென னும்
பெரியோய்தகவோவென் னும்
தெறியோவடியேம் நிலைநீ
நினையாநினைவேதென் னும்
வறியோர்தனமேயென் னுந்
தமியேன்வலியேயென் னும்
அறிவோவினையோவென் னும
அரசே அரசேயென் னும்.

(c) கொடுத்துங்கொளலவேண்டு மன்றவடித்திருந்து
மாணுதசெய்வான் பகை.

(d.) மருந்தோமற்றூனேம்பும் வாழ்க்கைபெருந்தகைமை
பீடழியவந்த விடத்து.

(f.) ஈசனளித்தவொருகோட்டியானைக்கி
யாங்களிணையாயின்
வாசவனைத்தாங்கிருகோட்டி
யாணையெம்மைமாணுமெனும்
பாசவுரர்க்காலியாணையொடு
பாண்டிவிழுக்கும்பகடியரிற்
றேசினிரதப்பரிசிறந்தவென்னும்
பரிகடெருவகலா.

(g.) தானமாவது தருமநெறியால் வந்த பொருளைச் சற்பாத்திரமாயுள்ளவருக்குச் சிரத்தையோடு கொடுத்தல். பாவத்தால்வந்த பிறன்பொருளைக் கொடுத்தால், தருமம் பொருளுடையார்மேலும், பாவம் பொருள்கொடுத்தார்மேலும் நிற்கும். பதிசாத்திரத்தை ஓதி அதன் பொருளை அறிந்து பாவங்களை விலக்கித் தருமங்களை அநுட்டித்துக் கடவுளை மெய்யன்போடு வழிபடுவோரும், தம்மைப்போலப் பிறரும் பரகதிபெற்று உய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பி அவருக்கு நன்னெறியைப் போதிப்பவருமாயுள்ளவர் சற்பாத்திரமாவர். இந்த நன்னெறியிலே ஒழுகுமபொருட்டுச் சிரத்தையோடு முயற்சி செய்பவரும் சற்பாத்திரமாவர்.....பாத்திரங்களெல்லாவற்றினும் பரமசற்பாத்திரம் மெஞ்ஞானி. அவர் ஒருவரிடத்தே சென்று 'எனக்கு இந்தப் பொருளைத்தா' எனறு கேளார் அவர் எழுந்தருளியிருக்குமிடத்தே சென்று 'அடியேனுடைய பொருளை ஏற்றருளல்வேண்டும்' என்று பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொடுத்தல்வேண்டும். ஞானியானவர் தமக்குத் தாதாத்தருமபொருளை அதன்மேல் ஆசையினால் வாங்கார்; தாதாப்பரகதியடைதல் வேண்டுமென்று நினைந்து வாங்குவார். அஞ்ஞானியானவன் தாதாக் கதியடைதல் வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பானு தனனுடைய போசனார்த்தத்தையே விரும்பித் தானத்தை ஏற்பன். ஆதலால் அஞ்ஞானிகையிலே கொடுத்தார் தம்பொருளை அவமேபோட்டு இழந்தவராவார்.

II. Translate into Tamil :—

After a journey of ten days, our traveller reached the shores of the mighty gulf, and met a great number of people returning from the place of pilgrimage, and extolling the knowledge of the chief of the Pundits, whom they had been to consult. On the eleventh day, at sunrise, he perceived the renowned Pagoda, built on the sea shores, which it overlooked with its high red walls, and its galleries, its domes, and its turrets of white marble. It rose from the centre of nine avenues of ever-verdant trees, which branch off towards the same number of kingdoms. Each of these avenues is formed of a different species of trees, and they lead towards Ceylon, Golconda, Arabia, Persia, Thibet, China, Ava, Siam, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Our traveller proceeded towards the Pagoda by the avenue of bamboos, which runs along the banks of the sacred river and past the enchanting islands at its mouth. The Pagoda, though situated in a plain, is so lofty, that the pilgrim who perceives it in the morning cannot reach it before night. Our traveller was filled with the highest admiration on a nearer view of its grandeur and magnificence. Its gates of brass glistened with the rays of the setting sun, and eagles hovered about its roof, which was lost in the clouds

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WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 12 NOON

TELUGU TEXT BOOKS

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, B.A.

Explain the following passages :—

(1) అనినరతనాలబొజ్జప్రోయాలిమున్దు।
పాచపెనిమిటితొగదాయపట్టినపుడు।
చలువయెనుపోతుపాలదిండివడ్డచోటి।
కెలమితోదోడికొనిచని బలిమిమెఱయి॥

(2) ప్రభంజనాధ్యేయ జవంబును జంచలఖురాంచలక్షోభిత
క్షోణిమండలంబును నిగాళదేవమణిదీప్తిఘటాపటలశం

కావహకృకాటికాధవళకేసరకేశరశ్మి సంచయంబును వల్గువల్గానుషక్తవదనతావిడంబితవక్త్రిన్థ భుజగవైనతేయంబును చలాచలప్రోధతానుమీయ మాననిజవేగదర్పప్రశంసాప్రవచనోపన్యాసంబును.

(3) శేషపుచ్ఛచ్ఛాయఁజెలువారుబిసములు తన్మగ్నసురదంతిదంతములుగ। నిండారవిరిసినపుండరీకశ్రేణి యామినీరమణరేఖాంకురముగ.

II. Explain the following words and phrases:—

పిసాళి, ఓరిమి, కళాసము, గోరములు, సిబ్బితి, జాళువా, తావిమలచక్కిరాయఁడు, జోగిబార్నోముపంట, బలువేల్పురామెట్టు, దుంతహుమాయివజీరుఁడు. చిన్కుదారి దారియఁనుగు గూన.

III. Name the అలంకారములు of the following Give their definitions and show their applicability

(1) తద్దిశాజయయాత్రోద్ధధరణిధూళి। దోఃప్రతాపనైశ్వానరధూమరేఖ। పాలమున్నీటిలోఁబడి పంకమయ్యె। నమృతదీధితిమైఁ జెందియంకమయ్యె.

(2) శ్రవణావతంసమయ్యెను ధవళాయతనేత్రిగుణము ధరణీపతికిన్,

శ్రవణావతంసమయ్యెను బువువింటిగుణంబునపుడు పుష్పాస్త్రునకున్।

(3) తమ్మికెంపులకు నెత్తావిఁ గూర్పనితప్పుచివురులు గార్కొనఁజేయురవ్వ * * * మలఁపుకొనఁబోలు నలువయత్తలిరుఁబోఁడి మోవియును గేలు * * * ఒనర్చె.

(4) తాఁబేలు కడుపులోఁ దలఁగ్రుక్కుకొనియెఁబో తెఱవమీగాళ్లతో దినుసుగాక.

(5) కొదమబెబ్బులినేడికలెదురఁగలవె * * * కలననామ్రోల మానుసుల్నిలువగలరె.

(6) కడిదివేలుపురాచదాపుడు పురుపులు।
రాలురవణంపునునుఁగెంపుఱాలుగాఁగ।
నేలప్రోయాలు తనముద్దుచూలిఁదలఁచి।
తెఱపిగనరానివంతలఁ గొఱలిఱొఱలె।

IV. In ఉత్ప్రేక్ష distinguish between వాచ్యము and గమ్యము; జాతి and గుణము; భావము and అభావము; గుణనిమిత్తము and క్రియానిమిత్తము.

Illustrate each of these by an example

V Explain and exemplify the following దోషము and గుణము:—గ్రామ్యము and మాధుర్యము.

VI. Point out all the తద్భవములు of the passage I (1) above quoted and give their ప్రకృతులు.

VII. Quote a passage from your texts illustrating స్వభావోక్తి.

VIII. Criticise the style of రామాయణము and that of నైషధము, and show what గుణములు and దోషములు are prominent in each

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WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P M.

TELUGU TRANSLATION.

REV. JOHN CLAY.

I. Translate into Telugu:—

After a journey of ten days, our traveller reached the shores of the mighty gulf, and met a great number of people returning from the place of pilgrimage, and extolling the knowledge of the chief of the Pundits, whom they had been to consult. On the eleventh day, at sunrise, he perceived the renowned Pagoda, built on the sea shores, which it overlooked with its high red walls, and

its galleries, its domes, and its turrets of white marble. It rose from the centre of nine avenues of ever-verdant trees, which branch off towards the same number of kingdoms. Each of these avenues is formed of a different species of trees, and they lead towards Ceylon, Golconda Arabia, Persia, Thibet, China, Ava, Siam, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Our traveller proceeded towards the Pagoda by the avenue of bamboos, which runs along the banks of the sacred river and past the enchanting islands at its mouth. The Pagoda, though situated in a plain, is so lofty, that the pilgrim who perceives it in the morning cannot reach it before night. Our traveller was filled with the highest admiration on a nearer view of its grandeur and magnificence. Its gates of brass glistened with the rays of the setting sun, and eagles hovered about its roof, which was lost in the clouds.

II. Translate into English :—

1. సంస్తుతించిన నగ్నిదేవుం డమ్మహీదేవు దేహంబున సన్నిహితుం
డగుటయు నమ్మహాభాగుండు గండుమీరి పొడవుకొండన
ఖండసంధ్యారాగ ప్రభామండలాంతర్గతుండగు పుండరీక
వన బంధుండునుంబోలె నుత్తప్త కనక ద్రవధారా గౌరం
బగు తనుచ్ఛాయాపూరంబున నక్కొన వెలుంగింపుచు-
నిజగమన నిరోధినియగు నవ్వరూధిని హృదయ కంజంబున
రంజిల్లున మందానురాగ రస మకరందంబునం దందం
బొంగజేయుచు భావక ప్రసాద లబ్ధంబగు పవనజవంబున
నిజ మందిరంబున కరిగి నిత్యకృత్య సత్క్రియా కలాపంబులు
నిర్వర్తించెనని మార్కండేయుండు గ్రోష్టికిం జెప్పెను.

2 అంతఁదనపట్టి యగువాలినడఁగజేసె
నీకొమరుఁడంచువేల్పు మన్నించడుప్రొద్దు
నలమిముట్టిడివేయించె నఁనగమబ్బు
తెగలువడిఁబర్వఁజొక్కల తెరవునందు.

తొలవేల్పు తేనిసిరులిక
నిలువక చనునిట్టులంచు నెటిజగములకుం
దెలుపుచు తెఱంగున నటిముటి
మెలగెందెఱగంటిత్రోవ మించుంరుటుముల్.

పంటచెలియల్లునకుఁదెఱ
గంటిదొరల్పగతుగట్టిగాగెల్చుటకై
యొంటెటిగియనుచువిండ్లన
వింటిఁ వేలుపులరాచవిండ్లుదనర్చెఁ.

జగములేఁచుచాల్పు మొగములరక్కసుఁ
జిదిమిచి నెయ్యమొదవమమ్ముఁ
బ్రోపుమనుచువేలుపులురాముని గుఱించి
మొఱలువెట్టిరనఁగ నుఱుములమరె.

పొలకవణంపు తేనినిఁక బూనఁగఁజాలనటంచునేలతొ
య్యలిగటివేల్పుహజ్జబడి యంగదతోఁదనచందమంతయఁ
బొలుపుగవిన్నవించుకొనఁబోయెనుకోయన మబ్బుత్రోవకుఁ
బలుపుగఁగ్రమ్మిదుమ్మొగనీ పారెవడిఁ సురగాడ్పు పెంపునఁ.

మొఱకుఁదనంబునఁబెఱచెలి
బెఱఁగొని నీమనుమడుఱకఁజెడఁబాల్పడెరూ
పటియనినలువకుఁ దెలుపఁగఁ
బఱచెన నన్నింటనంచ బారులుసనియెఁ

తనయనుఁగుఁగూనచెఱసుంట దలఁచివెతల
దూలునేలపొలంతుక దూఁపయడఁప
మొగిలుకడవలజేజేలు ముంచినించు
వలిచదలువాఁకనీరన వానలెసఁగె.

3 శ్రేణుల్ గట్టిన భోంతరాళమున బారెంబక్షు లుష్ణాంశుపా
షాణవ్రాతము గోష్ణమయ్యెమృగ తృష్ణావార్ధులింకెన్జపా
శోణంబయ్యె పతంగబింబము దిశాస్తోమంబు షోభాదరి
ద్రాణంబయ్యెస రోజషండములు నిద్రాణంబులయ్యెంగడున్.

తరణియిదెగ్రుంకుచున్నా డరుదెమ్మనిచంద్రు బిల్వనరిగెడురజనీ
తరణీమణిదూతికలన నరిగెందూర్పునకునీడ లతిదీర్ఘములై.

క్రుంకెనపరాంబురాశిం పంకజబంధుడుదదీయ బడబాముఖవీ
క్షాంకురితకుతుకరథ్యనిరంకుశవేగాపహృతశతాంగుడపోలెన్.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

KANARESE. JAIMINI BHARATA AND VIVEKA-CHINTAMANI

A. SUBBA RAU, B A.

I (*a.*) "Jaimini Bharata is a literary forgery." Examine this position.

(*b.*) What are its chief literary merits and how is it that it has become the most popular poem in Kanarese?

II. (1) Paraphrase:—

(*a*) జిల్వరడు రూపాయ్తో విమలకే రవల్తుదోఁ
గిల్వదిసిగళి గొండడర్దపుదోఁ కీర్తియమ
డల్వసుదియోఁ ల్ద్విధారృతియాయ్తోఁ సంతసద బిళసిన
బిళద పసుగియోఁ॥

పల్వకులదిఁల్గియసనియ కోఁడొమోఁకునద
బల్వనల సవరియోఁ సొగసినవళియ ఫలపొ
సొల్విడల్పొసకినల్కు శలవర్కు శలదింరగ్గి సదరా
శ్రమదొళు॥

(b.) శ్రీమన్నోఁడుర నిన్న మూర్తిరవిమూడేసు
క్రామసుక నాస్యాబ్జమ ప్రకాశితమడుచి
శూమియోఁల్పిశినేమురారి పక్షీంద్రనిందిళిద నారణ
చిడియోళూ॥

(2.) Give the allusions in the following :—

i. శబరియ మన్నోఁరథ మంనలిసి

ii. సీఁతేయం
పావకన ముఖదిం పరిగ్రహిసి

iii కారకన శిఁబడిగి గుడున్నేదువంతే

iv ఇవళయోఁనిజే.

v (నిన్నం) బాణనుళుఁదినందు కదనదోళ్.

vi. ఖండ పరుషు వినుత్తమాంగమం ప్రోదకోఁ
దండ.

(3) By whom and in what connection were the following spoken :—

(a.) శావిసే తనాకృతియ బాలకరచిసేయింద
గోఁవర్ధనంగిమోలే గోట్టపుతనియోలాయ్తు.

(b.) లోఁక దోఁల్దాన ధర్మోఁపకారంగళ్గి
కాకోడచి మాజికోండిర్దలోఁకియధనం
కాకశాజన మప్పుదడవియోళ్బిద్ద పిణనంతే.

(c.) తమ్మవసరక్కే బడుదాదన్నర
వేఁళిగిత్తోడిరిరుగి బందపుచి

(d.) మున్నవిరణకేప్రోఁగి పార్థనకలేయనాపు
గంనదిం కోండోయ్వేపు.

Have you anything to remark with regard to (a)?

III. Explain :—

1. ಇರುಳಂತೆಪಗಲಂತೆ ಮಱದಂತೆದಿವಿಯಂತೆ ವರಪಯೋನಿಧಿ
ಯಂತೆ ಕೈಲಾಸಗಿರಿಯಂತೆ।
ನಿರುತಮುಂಸೋಮಾರ್ಕ ಶಿಖನಯನಸ್ಪೃಷ್ಟ ಹರಿನುರಶಿವಾ
ವಾಸಮಾಗಿ॥
ಧುರದಂತೆಶೋಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಡಲಂತೆನಳದಂತೆ। ಶರಪುಂಡರೀಕ
ವಿನ್ಯಸವೃಷ್ಟಿಮಯದೊಳಿಡಿ।
ದಿರುತಿರ್ದು ದಾಮಹಾಟವಿಜಾನಕಿಯರಗ್ಗಿ . ಘೋರತಿಮಾಗಿ
ಮುಂದೆ॥

2. ಸುರನದಿಯತೆರೆತೆರೆಯ ನಡನಡುವೆಬಿದ್ದಿನ್ದು। ಬರಲಾರದಿ
ರ್ದೊಡಂ ಮತ್ತೆಗಂಗೆಯೊಳಿ।
ದರವಿಂದಗಂಧದಳಿ ಶಾರಮಂಪೊರಲಾರ ದಿರ್ದೊಡಂಧ
ರಗಿಸುತೆಯಾ॥
ಪರಿತೆಂಪಮಂತೆವಿಸದಿರಬಾರದೆಂದುತೆರ। ಹರದೊಳಿಯ್ಯೋ
ಯ್ಯನ್ನೆಕೆಂದುಬೀಸಿತೆಲುಸುಖ।
ಸ್ಪರುಶವಾತಂಜಗದೊಳುಪತಾರಿಯಾದವಂ ಗನ್ನಸೋವಂ
ನೋಳ್ಪನೇ॥

3. ಶಿತಿಶೋಷ್ಣರುಚಿಗಳಿಂ ಗಗನನಗತಿಯಂಬಿಟ್ಟು। ಖೂತಳದಮೇಲೆ
ರವಿಶಶಿಗಳೆಸೆವಂತೆಪುರು।
ಹೂತಸುತಿಕನ-ಜರತಿಲೆಗಳೊಪ್ಪಿದಪ್ಪು.

IV. Describe the dream of Kunti. Can you suggest any rational explanation of such phenomena ?

V. (*a*) What place will you assign to Vivekachintamani in Kanarese Literature, and why ?

(*b*.) What is the author's view of the relation of God to the Universe, and how does he support it ?

(c) Give his view of శూద్రధర్మ ; and examine it.

VI. What is the Charvaka Philosophy; and to what Modern School of Western Philosophy does it bear the closest resemblance

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WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE TRANSLATION.

REV. B. RICE.

I. Translate into Canarese :—

After a journey of ten days, our traveller reached the shores of the mighty gulf, and met a great number of people returning from the place of pilgrimage, and extolling the knowledge of the chief of the Pundits, whom they had been to consult. On the eleventh day, at sunrise, he perceived the renowned Pagoda, built on the sea shores, which it overlooked with its high red walls, and its galleries, its domes, and its turrets of white marble. It rose from the centre of nine avenues of ever-verdant trees, which branch off towards the same number of kingdoms. Each of these avenues is formed of a different species of trees, and they lead towards Ceylon, Golconda, Arabia, Persia, Thibet, China, Ava, Siam, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Our traveller proceeded towards the Pagoda by the avenue of bamboos, which runs along the banks of the sacred river and past the enchanting islands at its mouth. The Pagoda, though situated in a plain, is so lofty, that the pilgrim who perceives it in the morning cannot reach it before night. Our traveller was filled with the highest admiration on a nearer view of its grandeur and magnificence. Its gates of brass glistened with the rays of the setting sun, and eagles hovered about its roof, which was lost in the clouds.

II. Translate into English :—

(a.) క్షణదీశాగలే బఱ్ఱువాడునంమత్తోందు
మణివరూథ వనడర్చే సుకిర్దనిత్తలురు
వణిసువనుసాల్వం విరథనాగి కోండనురుగ
చియ నిఁపార్థసుకన ॥

రణజమక్కారమింతు టోకన్నమీలకి
ట్టణిసిబడుదానవన నేజ్ఞళిసిరూ
గ్గణిగళడగిద శిశియోళసురేంద్రనస వళిదు
వసుదియంపసేగ్యేదను॥

(b.) మత్తమాజీవన్ముక్త నిద్దదేశదోళు నిరుపద్రన మాగిర్పుదల్లదే శిష్యరు శక్తరు ఉదాసీనరు పాపిగళేంబనాల్కు తేరనాద జనగళుం జ్ఞానియింద నుగ్రహిసిచోళ్ళువరదింతేనే। తత్వోపదేశంగ్యేవ జీవన్ముక్తనల్లి శిష్యంగే విశ్వాసదింజ్ఞాన సిద్ధియుంబళికనురాగదిందాతనం ఖారాధిసువశక్తంగే సుకృతాది సాధనముం। బళికాతన సజ్జరిత్రియంకండ ఉదాసీనంగే పుణ్యకృత్యాశిరతియుం। బళికాతన దర్శన స్పర్శనాదిగళిం పాపిగే పాపక్షయముం సిద్ధిసుతిర్కుం॥

(c) బట్టివిడిదవరీర్వరుం మయూరధ్వజన
పట్టణ కేనడ తందరంనే గంచిసేచిసేయో
ళిట్టణసి తోకమంకంగడిసువంధ కారంగళం
నిఱలీయ్యదే
ఱట్టి డురిడురిదురే బళట్టుకాడురది కం
గేట్టుకళేగుంది మిల్లనే నతోమార్గమం
బిట్టు పశ్చిమగిరియ తప్పఱం సార్దనేనే, రవి
పడుగడయోళేసేదనూ॥

(d) ఖామియు తన్న అంగగళన్ను తాను తిళినద హాగే అరసు తన్న మర్మవన్ను తిళిసదే పరర మర్మగళన్ను తాను తిళిదు చోండు తప్పుమాడిదవరన్ను పాలుమారదే శిక్షిసుత్తా ఇద్దరే ఱవనిగే సమస్తజనగళు శయపట్టు వినీతరాగి నడియుత్తా ఇరువరు అపరాధ మాడిదవరన్ను శిక్షిసదే బిట్టరే అవర చేశే

ಯಿಂದ ನ ವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಇಹಪರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಹೊಂದದೆ ಇರುವನ್ನು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಇ ದ ಜನಗಳು ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ರುವ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ, ಅವರೊಂದುವೇಳೆ ದುರ್ಮಾರ್ಗಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನಾಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಲೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸ ಬೇಕು.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P M.

MALAYALAM TRANSLATION.

J. R. THOMAS, B A

Translate into English extracts I. and II.

I. നിശിചരരിൽ അരചൻ അതിബലം എഴും
അലംബുസൻ
നിന്ന പട കൊന്നൊടുക്കുന്നതു കണ്ടു
വിബുധപതിസുതതനയൻ എയ്തൈതടുത്തി
തു;
വിത്രസ്തൻ അയവൻ അംബരം ഏറിനാൻ.
പുനർ അസുരൻ ഒരുവൻ അവനോടടുത്തീടി
നാൻ,
പോരിൽ അവൻതന്നെ കൊന്നാൻ ഇരാവാ
നും.
അതിനുപരി ഭയം ഇയലും അസുരകൾ അസം
ഖ്യമായി
ആശീവിഷങ്ങളായ്ക്കാണായി മായയാ;
സുരവരജസുതനും അഥ നിന്നു വിഷണ്ഡ
നായി;
സൂക്ഷിച്ചു മായം അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടരാവാനും.

അതുപൊഴുതു ഗരുഡന്നുടൽ പൂണ്ടു സപ്പങ്ങളെ
അശ്വരിയം വരുമാറവൻ ഭക്ഷിച്ചാൻ.
അവനെ അവർ അതുപൊഴുതു മായയാ വഞ്ചി
ന്നപോതു
അത്തു ദുരിയോധനാദികൾ ഒക്കവെ.
പവനസുതതനയൻ അഥ പവനസമവേ
ഗേന.
പറവലരാച്ച കേട്ടറടുത്തിടനാൻ.

II. അതു വർത്തമാനം ചേരമാൻ പെരുമാൾ അറി ഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ, അവരെ കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു വരുവാൻ അരുളി ച്ചെയ്തു; പരവതാനിക്കൊട്ടിൽ ഒരുവളക്കും പലകയും വെച്ചു പൊന്നിന്തളികയിൽ അരിയുമിട്ടു നിലുമ്പോൾ മൂവരും ചേരമാൻ കോട്ടയുടെ അകത്തുകടന്നു. അതിൽ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ അസ്ഥാനമണ്ഡപത്തിന്നു നേരേട്ട ചെന്നു ഒരുകാൽഎട്ടത്തു വെപ്പാൻ ഭാവിച്ചു പരവതാനിക്കൊ ട്ടിൽ കരേറാതെ തമ്പുരാൻ എഴുന്നെള്ളിയതിന്റെ വല ത്തു ഭാഗത്തു നിലയും ചെയ്തു. മറെറ സ്ത്രീ തമ്പുരാൻ എഴുന്നെള്ളി നിന്നതിന്നു നേർപെടാതെ മുഴുന്നു ത മ്പുരാന്റെടത്തു ഭാഗത്തു ചെന്നുനിന്നു. മൂന്നാമതു രാജ സ്ത്രീ തമ്പുരാന്റെ നേരെ വന്നു അസ്ഥാനമണ്ഡപ ത്തിൽ കരേറി വഴിപോലെ വന്ദിച്ചിരിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അതു കണ്ടു പെരുമാൾ പൊന്തളികയിൽ അരിവാരി മൂന്നു വട്ടം തൃക്കൈ കൊണ്ടു ചാത്തി, ഇവളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സന്തതി ഏഴി ഭ്രവൻ എന്നരുളിച്ചെയ്തു; അവൾക്കു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്നു അവകാശം എന്നും കല്പിച്ചു, തമ്പുരാട്ടിക്കു

എഴന്നെള്ളി ഇരിപ്പാൻ ഏഴിമലയുടെ താഴെ എഴോത്തു കോയിലകവും പണി തീത്തു. നേരിട്ടു വന്നതു നേട്ടസ്സത്രുപം, ചുഴവ്വന്നതു ചുഴലിസ്സത്രുപം.

III. Translate into Malayalam:—

After a journey of ten days, our traveller reached the shores of the mighty gulf, and met a great number of people returning from the place of pilgrimage, and extolling the knowledge of the chief of the Pundits, whom they had been to consult. On the eleventh day, at sunrise, he perceived the renowned Pagoda, built on the sea shores which it overlooked with its high red walls, and its galleries, its domes, and its turrets of white marble. It rose from the centre of nine avenues of ever-verdant trees which branch off towards the same number of kingdoms. Each of these avenues is formed of a different species of trees, and they lead towards Ceylon Golconda, Arabia, Persia, Thibet, China, Ava, Siam, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Our traveller proceeded towards the Pagoda by the avenue of bamboos, which runs along the banks of the sacred river and past the enchanting islands at its mouth. The Pagoda, though situated in a plain, is so lofty that the pilgrim who perceives it in the morning cannot reach it before night. Our traveller was filled with the highest admiration on a nearer view of its grandeur and magnificence. Its gates of brass glistened with the rays of the setting sun and eagles hovered about its roof, which was lost in the clouds.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR; J. R. THOMAS, B A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase—

(a.) ആമരപതിജിത മമിത ബലസഹിത മാത്മജ
മാത്മ ഖേദത്തോടണച്ചു ചൊല്ലീടിനാൻ * *

അതുകരുതു മളവിലിഹ നാണമാമെത്രയും
ഹന്തുമശക്യോപിഞാനവിളംബിതം
കൃതിഭിരപി നികൃതിഭിരപി ഛത്മനാപിവാ
കൃച്ഛ്രേണഞാൻ ത്വത്സമീപേവരുത്തുവൻ.
സപദിവിപദുപഗതമിഹപ്രമദാകൃതം
സമ്പദ്വിനാശകരം പരംനിർണ്ണയം.

(b.) Give the derivation of അമര, ആത്മജൻ, and പ്രമദ. Parse ഹന്തും. What case is കൃച്ഛ്രേണ? Is the rule of Grammar followed in the first line adopted in Malayalam compositions? How do you generally meet similar cases in Malayalam?

II. (a) What do you understand by അഴിനില, മറിമായങ്ങൾ, കുസൃതികൾ, ധിക്കാരം, അനുക്ഷണം, വിട, and പരിച? Use the last word in a sentence to illustrate your meaning.

(b.) State if there is any difference between പിന്നോക്കിൽവാങ്ങി and പിന്നോക്കിവാങ്ങി; കുതുകം and പ്രമോദം.

III. Render the following into colloquial Malayalam, and state the peculiarity (if any) in the construction of any of them.

(a) രജനിവിരവൊടുകഴിയുമിനിയുഴറുകെങ്കിൽനീ
രാക്ഷസ സ്ത്രീകൾ കാണാതെ നിരാകുലം
Parse നിരാകുലം.

(b.) ഭവതു ശുഭമയിതനയ പഥിതവനിരന്തരം.

(c.) സുഖമൊടിഹജഗതിസുചിരംജീവജീവനീ.
സ്വസ്ത്യസ്തു പുത്രതെ സുസ്ഥിര ശക്തിയും.

IV. Interpret the following. Can any of them be interpreted in more ways than one?

1. അവൻചാവാൻ പോയി.
2. അവൻപോവാൻ പോയി.
3. അവൻ കൊല്ലാൻ കൊന്നു.

PART II.

I Specify the two occasions on which Krishnan is represented as revealing his divinity, and his motives for doing so.

II. Name—

(*a*) The six classes of persons that are to be forsaken as a sinking ship.

(*b*.) The five fires that are to be preserved.

(*c*.) What is referred to in the following couplet?

ഏകമേയുള്ളൂ, പിന്നെ രണ്ടാമതില്ല ചൊൽവാൻ
നാകലോകത്തിന്നു സോപാനമായ്നരപതേ.

III. (*a*.) Mention six participles used as substitutes of ഉള്ള with one example opposite each.

(*b*.) Distinguish between, and form examples of the use of കൊട്ടുക and തരിക, അല്ല and ഇല്ല; and give the affirmatives of the last two

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

HINDUSTANI—TEXT BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

CAPTAIN F. H. TYRRELL

I. Translate the following passages into English, and point out the صنعت in each of them, using Hindustani grammatical terms :—

(*a*)

جسکو کیا نشانہ ہوا دم میں بے نشان
ہار پر ہے شہپر ملک الموت تیر کا

(*b*.)

ازلسے دشمنی طاوس و مار آپس میں رکھتے ہیں
دل پرداغ کو کیونکر ہے عشق اس زلف پیچانکا

(c.)

زلف سے کیجیو شانے کو نہ زنہار جدا
کاٹ کہا تا ہے جو ہو تا ہي سر مار جدا

(d.)

جب تک نہ آب پاک دہان نبي پیا
اوس شیر کے نہ دل مںن خیال آیا شیر کا

(e)

کچھہ نہیں پروا مجھے دشمن اگر ہي عیب جو
خوف کیا شبر نیستان کو ہي آہو گبر کا

(f.)

رنڈیان پري شمائل زہرہ پیکر مشتري خصائل کہ اگر
سب فرشتے عرش سے فرش خاک پر اتبن انکي چاد
مںن لکھنو کے کنوین بھر جا بن *

II. (a.)—Give the meaning in English of the following idiomatic phrases :—

ہم خرما ہم ثواب *
ٹکسال باہر *
لوہا ماننا *
پٹا توڑنا *
چبا چبا کے بات کرنا *
رطب و یابس *

(b.)—Give the singular form of the following words :—

اوباش ارا یک خصائل شمائل *

III. (a.)—Give the name and Takhallus ? (تخلص) of the authors or translators of the Fisana i Ajaib, Sarur i Sultani, Diwan i Nasikh and Masnawi i Maulana Rumi respectively.

(b.) State which of the above works are original, and which are adaptations or translations from the Persian ?

IV. (*a.*)—What is the force of سے in the following passage ?

پوچھا جو حال تخت سلیمان سے ایک نے
بولا کہ رتبہ ہی یہ علی کی سریر کا

(*b.*) What is the force of نہ in the following passage ?

اتنھو جو سیر کو پیاری اگر کد ہی نہ کد ہی
ہماری طرف بھی کبھیو گذر کد ہی نہ کد ہی

(*c.*) What is the force of کہاں in the following proverb ?

کہاں راجا بھوج کہاں گنگا تیلی *

V. (*a.*)—Under what circumstances may an adjective qualifying a feminine substantive be used in the uninflected ferm of the masculine singular ?

Give an example.

(*b.*)—When nouns of different genders conjointly govern a verb, in what gender should the verb be used ?

Give an example

VI. (*a*)—Give the date formed by the words سراطِ مستقیم by the Abjad method.

(*b*) Write the date 1875 in Raqam رقم figures.

VII (*a*)—Give the names of six of the most celebrated Urdu poets.

(*b*) Give the meaning of the following terms in Prosody :—

ارکان سالم *
صدر *
ابتدا *
حشو *
ضرب *
عروض *

(*c.*) What kind of verse is the Mukri مکری ? and what is the derivation of the word ?

VIII. Scan the following lines and name the Bahr or metre:—

(*a.*)

ہو صفای دل کے آگے خاک آینہ کیقدر
میری محفل سے سکندر ہو کے اسکندر اوٹھا

(*b.*)

منفقان کو آي خدا اباد رکھہ
یک درم لک دے عوض اؤر شاد رکھہ

IX. (*a.*)—Re-write the following lines in the Persian character.

Dekhe to páni andar shaklen nazarhen áti,
Hain unke hath hilte aur pitte hain cháti
Yih dekh kar wuh aurat jonhen nazar uncháti
Dekhe to do bache hain harek rone wálá.

(*b.*) Transliterate the following lines into the Roman character:—

بچے تھے بھوکے پیاسے تن میں تھي ناتواني
اس بر کے پات چابے نالے کا پیا پاني
تت یہہ کہا کہ کاتیں کوئي دم کي زندگاني
ہم اپنا گھر بنا وین اس برکا یک ڈالا

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

HINDUSTANI.

CAPTAIN F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(*a.*)

بجوي پنڈت جفردان حاضر ہوے بہت سوچ بچار
کر بر ہمنون نے عرض کي مہاراج کا بول بالا جاہ و حشم
مرتبہ دوبالا اعلي رہہ ہماری پوتي کہتي ہي بھگوان کي دیا
سے شہزادے کا چندرمان بلي ہی چھٹا سورج ہي جوگرہ

ہي وہ بھلي ہي ديک تيگ کا مالک رہہ دہرم
مورت يہ بالک رہہ جلد راج پر براجہ پرتھمي مين
دہوم مجہے ايسی شادي رچے مگر پند رھوين برس مشتري
بارہوين آئيگي سنيچر پاون پڑيگا ايک پنکھيروسوے
کے برن مين ہاتھہ آئيگا تريا کي کھٹ پٹ سے وہ بچن
سنائيگا کہ راج پاٹ چھڑا ديس بديس ليجا يگا ڈگرمين
شہزادہ بھٹکے کوي مانس پاس نہ پھٹکے ساتھی چھٹين
اپنے ڈيل سے ڈانوانڈول رہہ پھرابک منکہ ٹھا کرکا
سيواک کرپا کرے راہ لگائے کوئي کلنگن لوبھي ہوکشت
دکھائے *

(b.)

اور رعب عدالت کا جس جا مذکور آئے فتنہ خفتہ
فساد بيدار چونک کے وہانسے بہاگ جاتے غنم لاغر گرگ
دريدہ دہن سے مٹہ بھيڑ ہو وہ آنکہہ چورانے لگے باز
کبوتر کا ہمراز ہو دمبازی سے خوف کہانے لگے نالہ عندليب
شيدا کے عوض پہلوی گل مين خلش خار ہو مشاطۂ بہار
مورد عتاب ہي اور دست برد خزان سے بہمن ودي
لوند کے حساب مين سردفتر خراب ہي *

(c.)

بو کيسي نسيم سحری لاي چمن مين
ہر گل مين ہوا رنگ چراغ سحريکا
نکلي جو ہوادار پہ وہ برق تجلي
کيونکر نہ ہو عالم کو گمان تخت پريکا
ہر غنچۂ گل فرقت جانان مين ہي پيکان
ہر شاخ مين عالم نظر آتا ہی ہی سريکا

(d.)

مکھي کا منھہ کالا مھو باگرد کرڈالا عبیر ہی نہ گلال ہي
کتھہ چونے سے ادھي مین مکھڑا لال ہي *
میرزای صاحب کا یہہ حال تھا کوئي پرچہ انکي نظر
پڑ جاتا نیر نیر بریز بریز کہتا *

II. Translate into English :—

ہرا ایک ندي نالا دریا و چڑھا ہوا ڈبرا ڈھرا تالاب
پاني سے بھرا ہوا سبزی کي لہک بیر بہٹي کي دہک بجلي
کي چمک بادل کی کڑک ایک عالم دکھاتي ہی بگلون
کي ڈار میڈھہ کی بھھارمورون کي جھنکار پپیہون کي
پکار دلونکو لبھاتي ہي *

تھم جا بجا گڑے ہوے جھولے پڑے ہوے ہنڈولے کھڑے
ہوے اُنمین رنگ برنگ کي پوشاکین پہنے ہوے سیکڑون
پری پیکرین جھولتیان ہین کوی پینگ چڑھا رہی ہي
کوي ہنڈولا گا رہي ہي کوی پاؤن جوڑکر کسیکے ساتھہ
جھولتي ہي کوي کسیکا دل لیکر بھولتی ہي *

III. Translate into Hindustani :—

After a journey of ten days, our traveller reached the shores of the mighty gulf, and met a great number of people returning from the place of pilgrimage, and extolling the knowledge of the chief of the pundits, whom they had been to consult. On the eleventh day, at sunrise, he perceived the renowned Pagoda, built on the sea shores which it overlooked with its high red walls, and its galleries, its domes, and its turrets of white marble. It rose from the centre of nine avenues of ever-verdant trees, which branch off towards the same number of kingdoms. Each of these avenues is formed of a different species of trees, and they lead towards Ceylon, Golconda, Arabia, Persia, Thibet, China, Ava, Siam, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Our traveller

proceeded towards the Pagoda by the avenue of bamboos, which runs along the banks of the sacred river and past the enchanting islands at its mouth. The Pagoda, though situated in a plain, is so lofty, that the pilgrim who perceives it in the morning cannot reach it before night. Our traveller was filled with the highest admiration on a nearer view of its grandeur and magnificence. Its gates of brass glistened with the rays of the setting sun, and eagles hovered about its roof, which was lost in the clouds.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB, 3 TO 5 P. M.

Subjects for Composition Paper in *all* the *Vernacular* languages.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—viz.:—

(a.) Signs of Progress in Hindu Society,

or

(b.) The utility of out-door sports during the period of education.

II. Write an account of a marriage ceremony according to any form you are acquainted with.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

E. P. METCALFE, M. A.

I. Prove the rules for multiplying Algebraic Quantities.

Perform the following operations:

(1.) $(-x+y\sqrt{-1})^3$ and

(2.) $\sqrt{\left\{(2e^{x}+e^{-y})(2e^{y}+e^{-x})+2\left(2e^{\frac{x+y}{2}}+1+e^{-\frac{x+y}{2}}\right)\right\}}$

II. Define the Least Common Multiple of two quantities.

Every Common Multiple of two quantities is a multiple of their Least Common Multiple. If the Algebraic expressions A, B, and their greatest common measure be of the mth n^{th} and r^{th} degree in x respectively, no common multiple of A and B can be of less than the $(m+n-r)^{th}$ degree.

III. Explain the method of Mathematical Induction.

If there be n factors, each of which is the sum of two squares, show by the above method that their product may be expressed as

the sum of two squares, and determine the number of ways in which this may be done.

IV. Show without the aid of formulæ that the number of combinations of n things taken r together is the same as the number taken $n-r$ together.

Find the number of different combinations of 10 things 5 together of which 4 are alike.

V. Form the product

$$(1 + a_1 x)(1 + a_2 x)(1 + a_3 x) \ldots\ldots (1 + a_n x)$$

and deduce the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.

If ${}^nCr.$ be the coefficient of x^r in $(1 + x)^n$, show that

$${}^nC_r + \frac{\lfloor m}{\lfloor m-1}\,{}^nC_{r-1} + \frac{\lfloor m}{\lfloor 2\,\lfloor m-2}\,{}^nC_{r-2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots {}^nC_{r-m} = \frac{\lfloor m+n}{\lfloor r\,\lfloor m+n-r}$$

VI. Explain the Principle of Proportional Parts employed in finding the log of a given number from the tables.

If $\log\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \cdot 0000275$

Construct a table of proportional parts and use it

(1) in finding d when

$$\log\left(1+\frac{d}{n}\right) = \cdot 0000175$$

(2) in finding $\log\left(1+\frac{d}{n}\right)$ when $d = \cdot 75$.

VII. If p be the perpendicular let fall from the angle A of a triangle upon the opposite side, show that

$$\text{Sin A} = \frac{ap}{bc}$$

and deduce the formula for Sin (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B.

VIII. Having given the sides a, b, and the angle C, solve the triangle, and show

that $c = (a+b)\sin\frac{c}{2}\sec\phi$

when $\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{c}{2}$

If CE be taken in CB equal to CA, show that $EAB = \phi$.

IX. If $\tan \theta = a$, obtain an equation for $\tan \frac{\theta}{3}$. Account for the three values, and show that their sum together with three times their product is equal to zero.

X. In a system of $2n$ straight lines radiating at equal angular intervals from the point A, a length $AP = a$ is taken in one of them and perpendiculars PP_1, P_1P_2, P_2P_3 . . . . . are dropped from P. P_1. P_2 . . . . . upon the straight lines next adjacent taken in order, show that the sum of the triangles thus formed about the point A

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \cot \frac{\pi}{n} \left(1 - \cos \frac{4n\pi}{n}\right)$$

and deduce the area of a circle in terms of the radius.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P. M.

GEOMETRY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Assuming that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles, prove that all the exterior angles of any polygon are together equal to four right angles.

Where would the proof fail if the polygon had a re-entrant angle?

Shew that a pavement could be formed by using two kinds of tiles, squares and regular octagons, and represent by a figure the portion of the pavement surrounding a single octagonal tile.

II. Give Euclid's definition of a line touching a circle, and prove that the straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle from the extremity of it touches the circle.

Deduce the same result assuming the tangent to a circle to be defined in the same way as the tangent to the parabola.

III. Through a point P within a circle whose centre is O, any chord APB is drawn; prove that the rectangle AP.PB is equal to the difference of the squares of OA and OP.

What proposition of the third book is immediately deducible from this?

Draw a line from the vertex of a triangle to the base, such that its square may be equal to the rectangle of the segments of the base

IV. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides—

From a point A without a circle, lines ABG, ADE are drawn, cutting the circle in B, C and D, E and BE, DC are joined intersecting in F and AF, BD in G Prove that BG is to GD as the rectangle AB.BC is to the rectangle AD.DE

V If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.

VI. If from a point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ′ be drawn to a parabola, and OV be drawn parallel to the axis meeting the parabola in P, and QQ′ in V, then the tangent at P will be parallel to QQ′ and OV will be bisected in P.

Given a parabola traced on the paper, draw a tangent at a given point of the curve without finding the focus.

VII. If PN be the ordinate of any point P on the ellipse, then

$$PN^2 : AN.A'N :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

VIII If P be any point on the ellipse and CD be conjugate to CP, then

$$SP\,S'P = CD^2.$$

If EF be one side of a parallelogram formed by drawing tangents to an ellipse at the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters, shew that either pair of lines joining E and F with contrary foci are inclined to each other at the same angle as EF and one of the focal distances at its point of contact.

IX. If through any two points Q and Q′ of an hyperbola a line RQQ′R′ be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in R and R′; then will RQ = R′Q′

X. Show that the section of a cone made by a plane parallel to a single generating line is a parabola.

What would the section be if made by a plane parallel to two generating lines?

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

LOGIC.

P. RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M. A.

I. What, according to Mill, is the most general and fundamental mode of reasoning? Examine the definition of Logic as the "Science of the operations of the understanding in the pursuit of truth."

II. Is any condition necessary to keep up the distinction between the *differentia* and the *proprium*? How does the Inseparable Concomitant differ from the Essence?

III. It is maintained that all propositions into which general names enter are understood in *comprehension* only. State clearly your views on this subject.

IV. What, according to Mill, are the ultimate classes of Predication? Criticize this classification?

V. With what qualifications may the *Dictum de omni et nullo* be adopted as the basis of the syllogism?

VI. What meaning do you attach to the term "Mathematica certainty?" Does this kind of certainty belong to any branch of Mathematics? In what sense alone are the conclusions of Geometry necessary truths?

VII. State the canon of the Joint Method of Agreement, and illustrate its applicability to cases with a plurality of causes.

VIII. What are the three forms of the explanation of facts and laws?

IX. What is the value of the Scholastic formula of Definition? State the rules of Classification.

X. Mansel holds that "the Aristotelian laws are laws of thought as it ought to be, the Baconian laws are laws of nature as it is." Is this doctrine tenable?

Ferrier observes that "in considering any sequence, we always know the *how* or the means as soon as we know the *that* or the fact." Illustrate the bearing of this observation on the limits of explanation.

XI. State briefly what you know concerning

(*a.*) Bacon's Frontier Instances.

(*b.*) Occam's Razor.

(*c.*) Leibnitz's Principle of Sufficient Reason.

(*d.*) Representative Fictions as instanced in the Undulatory Theory of Light. Examine the following, exposing any fallacy involved in them.

(*a.*) "I think; therefore, I am."

(*b.*) "The wrong-doer when punished suffers what is just; but all just things are honorable; therefore he suffers what is honorable."

(*c.*) "Whatever can be thought of apart exists apart."

(*d.*) "One notion of an individual object cannot be a part of another notion of an individual object. St. Paul's is an integrant part of London, but neither an attribute of it, nor an object of which it is predicable."

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

W A PORTER, M.A.

MECHANICS.

I Through an angle A of a quadrilateral ABCD lines AE, AF are drawn parallel and equal to BC and CD respectively; find the resultant of the forces respresented by AB, AE, AF.

State the proposition known as the triangle of forces, and shew that if the forces are actually along the sides of the triangle and are represented by them in magnitude, they are equivalent to a couple.

II. State the single condition of equilibrium when forces act on a particle constrained to remain on a given material curve.

A heavy particle is placed in a fine circular tube whose plane is vertical, and is repelled from the vertical diameter by a horizontal force varying as the distance from it; shew that in certain cases there are four positions of equilibrium, and in other cases only two.

III. Find the condition of equilibrium of a lever without weight acted on by two forces not parallel.

A rod AC turns about a hinge at a point A in a vertical wall and has its other end attached by a string to a point B vertically above A, such that AB = AC. A sphere of given weight and radius is placed between the wall and the rod; find the tension of the string and the pressure on the hinge, neglecting the weight of the rod.

IV. Define the co-efficient of friction in Statics and give a simple method of determining its value between two given substances.

In the problem in last question, suppose there is friction between the sphere and the wall and rod respectively, and that the string is gradually tightened till the sphere begins to slip simultaneously at both points of contact. Find the ratio of the co-efficients of friction that this may be possible, and the tension of the string when the sphere is on the point of slipping.

V. Find the relation between P and W in the system of pullies in which the string passing round any pully is attached at one end to the weight and at the other end to the next pully, all the strings being parallel.

In this system if there are two moveable pullies, find at what point of the bar supporting the weight, the weight must be attached, the strings being equally distant from each other, and the weights of the pullies being neglected.

VI. If the unit of force be the force that would generate in a unit of mass a unit of velocity in a unit of time, what would be the numerical value of the weight of the unit of mass, a foot and a second being the units of length and time.

Why is this a better measure of force than a gravitation measure such as a pound weight?

VII. Find the range of a projectile on an inclined plane passing through the point of projection, and shew that for a given velocity of projection the range is greatest when the focus of the path is in the plane.

VIII. A particle is projected along the surface of an inclined plane in a direction, making a given angle with its line of intersection with the horizon, and passes over the top of the plane which is a line

parallel to the one last mentioned. Find the angles which the direction of motion of the particle in passing over the top makes with the horizon and with the top of the plane.

IX Find the tension of the string in each of the following cases :—

(1.) When the string passes over a fixed pully and carries unequal weights P and Q at its extremities.

(2) When the weight Q in the last case is replaced by a moveable pully of weight Q round which the string passes, having its end attached to a fixed point, the portions of the string being parallel

X. State accurately what takes place in the direct impact of two balls, taking the case where both balls before impact move in the same direction in one line.

It is shewn by experiment that the relative velocity of the balls after impact has to their relative velocity before impact a ratio which is constant for the same two bodies. Hence prove that the impulsive force during the second period of impact has to the force during the first period the same constant ratio.

XI. A person is supplied with a piece of fine wire, a bullet, a measuring tape and a watch with a second's hand. Shew in detail how he may make a rough determination of the value of gravity at any place.

Of the two quantities to be measured for this determination, shew in which an error will most affect the result.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. Define specific gravity and obtain the equation $W = Vs$.

Find the specific gravity of a mixture of fluids, whose weights are W, W', W''.... and specific gravities S, S', S' ..... respectively; and apply the formula in the case where the specific gravities of the components are proportional to the first n natural numbers, and the weights to the squares of the same.

II. Distinguish between the whole and the resultant pressure upon a surface, and define the centre of pressure.

If a rectangle be immersed vertically with one side in the surface of a fluid, determine the centre of pressure.

If the fluid stands on opposite sides of the rectangle at different heights, h, h', determine the amount of force required to keep it in equilibrium, and find the point of application.

III. Find the resultant pressure on the surface of
wholly or partially immersed, and deduce the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A cube floats in a fluid with one angle above and three angles in the surface; shew that the densities of the cube and the fluid are as 5 : 6.

IV. A cylindrical diving bell is sunk in water until the fluid occupies $\frac{1}{n}th$ of its capacity. Shew that the depth is

$$\frac{nh - a(n-1)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

a being the height of the cylinder, and h the height of the water barometer.

V. State the experimental laws upon which the Science of Optics is based.

Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

VI. Define a prism, plate, and critical angle. When a pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the deviation of its axis.

Show that if the refracting angle of the prism be greater than twice the critical angle, the ray will be internally reflected at the second surface.

VII. Describe the Astronomical Telescope, and through it trace the course of a ray by which an observer sees a distant object.

VIII. Explain the terms Declination, Right Ascension, First point of Aries, Celestial Latitude and Longitude.

Determine the positions of those stars, (1) whose Declination and Latitude, (2) whose Right Ascension and Longitude, are equal.

IX. Draw a diagram illustrating the variations in the lengths of day and night at any place

At a certain place it was observed that the Sun did not set for two months. Explain this, and determine approximately the latitude of the place in question.

X. State and explain the causes which give rise to the inequality of the intervals between the Sun's arrival at the meridian. What is the equation of time?

If, on a certain day, the equation of time be 2*m*. 28*s*. subtractive, what is the time by a well regulated clock when it is noon by the dial?

XI. Explain the effect of parallax on the apparent position of a body of the Solar system seen from the earth.

What are the principal methods which have been adopted for finding the Sun's parallax?

Determine the effect upon the Sun's estimated distance produced by a correction of his parallax from 8″.57 to 8″.93.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

W. E. ORMSBY, M.A., LL.D.

I. What theories of Hobbes does Butler oppose (1) in the essay on Virtue, (2) in the sermons on Human Nature?

II. What is the psychological basis of Butler's Ethics? How does he define conscience, and establish its supremacy?

III. "Has not man dispositions and principles within which lead him to do evil to others as well as to do good?" Give accurately Butler's reply to this question.

IV. Enunciate and explain the two great questions which, according to Professor Bain, almost exhaust modern ethics. How far are they adequate as regards ancient ethics?

V. What objections to utility as a standard are noticed by Professor Bain? Give as briefly as you can the substance of his replies

VI. Professor Bain adduces certain facts to show that the characteristic of the moral sense is an education under Law. What are they?

VII. What, according to Clarke, is the ethical standard, and what the faculty by which right is distinguished from wrong?

VIII. Write a short note on the contribution of Adam Smith to ethical theory.

IX. "Why am I obliged to keep my word?" How does Paley answer this question? What do you consider the correct answer?

X. "We know," says a celebrated writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, "no universal proposition respecting human nature which is true but one—that men always act from self-interest." Critically examine this statement.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

W. E. ORMSBY, M. A., LL.D.

I Define a Sensation. How does the ordinary enumeration of the five senses appear defective? How does Professor Bain supply the omission?

II. Upon what, according to Professor Bain, is our knowledge of extension based? Give the substance of his remarks upon the subject.

III. What do you understand by the phrase "locomotive rhythm?" How may it be analysed?

IV. Give Dugald Stewart's enumeration of the intellectual powers. How does Professor Bain sub-divide the functions of the Intellect?

V. What are the two aspects of Retentiveness? How far are they capable of illustration? Point out exactly what is meant by the principle of contiguity.

VI. What does Professor Bain include under mechanical acquisitions? Give in some detail their conditions.

VII. How may the fact be accounted for that sometimes a single transaction is remembered in detail for life? What mental laws are illustrated by the fact?

VIII. "By means of association the mind has the power to form

combinations or aggregates, different from anything actually experienced." Exemplify this law. What are the chief elements of Imagination?

IX Explain the distinction between primary and secondary qualities of Body. Upon what has this distinction been based?

X. Enumerate and, so far as you can, classify the chief theories of Perception which have been advanced. Give some account of the views held upon the subject by Berkeley, *or* Sir William Hamilton *or* J. S. Mill

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SATURDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

BAIN AND MASSON.

P RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M.A.

I. What are the emotional characters of Feeling? What ends will a correct analysis of the feelings subserve?

II Distinguish between Psychology and Metaphysics.
What is the Representative theory of Perception?
In how many different meanings have you seen the term "Relativity of human knowledge" used in Philosophy?

III Give Masson's definition of Constructive Idealism. How is Brown according to that definition a Constructive Idealist?

IV. What is Ferrier's theory of Perception, and what species of idealism did he profess?

V What distinction does Kant draw between the Understanding and the Reason? What are his categories of the Pure Reason? Kant holds that Space and Time are forms of intuition as well as intuitions themselves. Examine this doctrine.

VI. Describe the attitude of Schelling, Hegel, Cousin, and Sir William Hamilton with reference to the cognoscibility of the Absolute.

VII. State briefly the character and scope of Spencer's theory of Evolution.

VIII. What intuitional elements does Masson discover in Mill's Psychological theory of the belief in an external world?

What account does Mill give of our Belief in mind? How does Mill attempt to remove Reid's 'extrinsic' objection against the Berkeleian Idealism? Is the attempt, in your opinion, successful?

IX. What cardinal defect does Mill point out in Comte's Classification of the Sciences? What does Masson call the "Later Comtism?" What, according to Comte, are the three stages in the growth of human knowledge?

X. Explain the following:

(*a*) The world of antecedent existence is, metaphysically, the child of the conceiving mind; and this child is, physically, the ancestor of its own mother—MASSON.

(*b*) Hamilton maintains that we cannot be conscious of a mental operation without being conscious of its object. Mill argues that if, as Hamilton admits, we are conscious of a belief in the Infinite and the Absolute, we must be conscious of the Infinite and the Absolute themselves; that such consciousness is knowledge; and that the distinction drawn by Hamilton between knowledge and belief must fall to the ground. Is this sound criticism?

MONDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Of what races were the inhabitants of England composed at the time of the Norman conquest? Give an account of the principal invasions and settlements in the island prior to that epoch.

II. Describe the events which took place in Ireland in Henry II's reign. What is known of the history and condition of Ireland before and up to that period?

III. Describe fully what was the state of the law and its administration in the Anglo-Saxon period: who or what were the *Socmanni*, *Grand Serjeantry*, and *demesne* land; and from what sources the revenue of the Anglo-Norman kings was derived?

IV. Give, in tabulated form, and chronological order, the several acquisitions and losses of French territory by England, the dates at which, and the English and French sovereigns in whose reigns, they respectively took place, and the principal battles leading thereto respectively.

V. Trace the genealogy of Edward V. back to William the Conqueror.

VI. Name the principal battles, with their respective dates, in the wars between England and Scotland.

VII. Narrate and criticize the conduct of English politics which preceded and led to the American War of Independence.

VIII. Give the dates of the following: (*a*) the institution of baronetcy; (*b*) the abolition of the censorship of the press; (*c*) the Septennial Parliaments Act; (*d*) the battle of Ramillies

IX. Write accounts of the careers of the Duke of Marlborough and of Palmerston.

X. How are the following persons and places connected with English history: Henry VI, Emperor of Germany; Francis I. of France; Badajoz; Bunker's Hill; Kars; and Malta?

XI. When, and under what circumstances, have treaties been made between England and Russia? What led to the Russian war of 1854-5?

XII. Trace, with dates, the successive steps in the development of representative government in England. What part does the Crown still play in the British Constitution?

MONDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM 1660 TO 1688.

WILLIAM MILLER, M.A.

I. This period has been called a period of 'Counter-revolution:'—show how the term is applicable in respect of (1) political, (2) social, (3) ecclesiastical, affairs. In what respect has the 'counter-revolutionary' tendency lasted to the present time?

II. How many different Parliaments were elected during this period? Give the date of the election and dissolution of each, and mention *one* point of importance regarding its history or character.

One of these Parliaments is said by Macaulay to have been 'the most obsequious of all the fifteen Parliaments held by the Stuarts:'—State (with reasons for your opinion) to which of them you consider that the words apply, and explain how a Parliament so subservient came to be elected

III. Describe briefly (*i. e.*, in three lines for each), (*a*) the *characters* of Lord Halifax, the Duke of Albemarle, Sir William Temple; (*b*) *the part taken in the events of the period* by Graham of Claverhouse, Alderman Love, and Samuel Johnson.

IV. Discuss fully the causes that led to (*a*) the impeachment of Danby; (*b*) the formation of the Triple Alliance; (*c*) the declaration of war against Holland in 1672.

V. Explain:—

(*a*) .The terms *Petitioners, Abhorrers, Act of Uniformity, Habeas Corpus Act.*

(*b*) How while the Prince of Orange is commonly said to have landed on November 5th, the date of his landing is given in some books that are generally accurate as November 15th.

(*c*) How a story so incredible in itself and so ill-supported by evidence as that of the Popish Plot, came to be so universally believed

(*d.*) How it happened that the Bishop of London was not one of the seven Bishops in the famous Trial.

(*e.*) How James II, though himself a cruel persecutor, came to be an advocate for almost universal toleration.

VI (*a.*) To his famous poem on the events of the year 1666, Dryden gave the title *Annus Mirabilis*,—the Year of Wonders:—how was the title suitable?

(*b*) Dryden in his character of Shaftesbury calls him

"A daring pilot in extremity:
Pleased with the danger, when the waves went high
He sought the storms; but for a calm unfit,
Would steer too near the sands to boast his wit."—

Refer to Shaftesbury's career sufficiently to justify this account of him.

(c.) Bishop Burnet in closing his account of the landing of the Prince of Orange applies to him the lines:—

'Heaven's favourite for whom the skies do fight,
And all the winds conspire to guide thee right,'—

To what circumstances in the history of the expedition does he refer?

VII. Write a short essay on—The Reasons why the expedition of the Prince of Orange succeeded so completely and so easily, while that of the Duke of Monmouth, undertaken with similar objects, had so shortly before been as completely and easily defeated.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1875.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

I. (*a.*) Exhibit in a tabular form the classes and sub-divisions of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

(*b.*) State the arguments for and against the existence of German settlements in Britain before the Anglo-Saxon conquests of the Fifth Century.

(*c.*) How is the transition of the Anglo-Saxon language from an inflected to a comparatively uninflected condition accounted for?

What is Dr. Guest's explanation of the way in which the change was brought about?

(*d.*) "There are aspects in which the English language is among the least imaginative of all languages, even while it has been employed in some of the mightiest works of imagination which the world has ever seen."

Illustrate this and account for the fact.

II. (*a.*) What renders the *Ormulum* of peculiar philologica importance?

(*b*) What are the principal peculiarities that distinguish the grammar of Chaucer's English from that of the present day?

(*c*) What was the sign of the Dative case Plural in Anglo-Saxon? What adverb have we which has grown out of this termination?

(*d.*) What was the past tense of *hight*?

(*e.*) Distinguish between *sith* and *sithence*.

(*f.*) What is meant by what Grimm calls displaced preterites?

III (*a*) Write notes explanatory of the following passages, annotating in particular the italicised words:—

(1) Each other's equal puissance envies,
And through their iron sides with cruel spies
Does seek to pierce.

(2.) Oh, what of Gods, then, boots it to be born,
If old Aveugle's sons so *evil hear?*

(3) The mother of *three daughters*, well upbrought
In goodly *thews*, and godly exercise.

(4.) Now are they saints all in that city *sam.*

(*b*) In what sense does Spenser use each of the following words:—*Purchas; wood; vilde; incontinent; uneath; unbid; bewail; changeling; eyas; purpose.*

(*c*) Who are the five personages invoked by Spenser in the introductory stanzas of the *Faerie Queene?*

(*d.*) "Very few and very weary," says Lord Macaulay, "are those who are in at the death of the Blatant Beast." What mistake has the critic's mode of expressing himself led him into?

IV. (*a*) Give a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the English Drama down to the death of Elizabeth.

(*b*) In what respect did the Miracle-plays resemble the regular drama more closely than the Moral-plays?

(*c.*) What is the earliest known English Comedy, and what the earliest Tragedy?

V. Mention the chief work by which each of the following is known—Stephen Hawes; Skelton; Surrey; Warner; Drayton; Davies; Sylvester; and Marston

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MONDAY, 8TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

I. Explain the following passages from the prescribed plays of Shakespear and Ben Jonson:—

(*a.*) Contagious fogs which falling on the land
Have every *pelting* river made so grand,
That they have over-borne their *continents.*

(*b*) I well remember
The *favours* of these men.

(*c*) I would *unstate* myself to be in a due *resolution*

(*d*.) This night wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
The lion and belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, *unbonneted* he runs —*Lear*.

(*e*) I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege, and my demerits
May speak *unbonneted*—*Othello*.

(*f*) *Dap* What do you think of me.
That I am a *chiause ?*
Face. What's that ?
Dap. The *Turk was here*.
As one would say, Do you think I am a Turk ?

(*g*.) All that are fathers, that have right of entering the senate, we warn and command you be *frequently* present.

II. (*a*) Explain the phrases :—'lob of spirits ;' 'Bolingbroke *repeals* himself ;' 'to sue his *livery* ;' '*taking* airs ;' 'the *web and pin* ;' 'scant my *sizes* ;' 'this *coil* is *long of* you ;' 'how do you *sublime* him ?'

(*b*.) In what sense does Shakespeare use each of the following words :—*abridgments* ; *inhabitable* ; *exhibition* ; *sometimes* ; *addition* ; *sallets* ; *luxury* ; and *crow-keeper* ?

III (*a*.) In what passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* is there a supposed allusion to the death of Spenser ?

(*b*) What authority did Shakespeare follow in the story of Sir Pierce of Exton ?
What is Stowe's account of the death of Richard II ?

(*c*) By what other poets prior to Shakespeare is the story of Lear told ?

IV. By what series of Prose writings would you illustrate the progress of the language from the death of Wicklif to the publication of the *Spectator* ?

V. Contrast the prose style of the middle of the Seventeenth Century with that of a hundred years earlier

VI. (*a.*) What are the four points which Milton proposes at the outset to discuss or prove in his *Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*.

(*b.*) Who was "the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books"? and in what year?

(*c.*) What reference does Milton make to Spenser, Selden, Bacon, and Lord Brook, in *Areopagitica*?

(*d.*) Give the context of the following passages and explain the allusions:—

(1.)—"Those confused seeds which were imposed upon Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out, and sort asunder, were not more intermixed" (than what?)

(2.)—"As that story goes of the Egyptian Typhon with his conspirators, how they dealt with Osiris."

VII. Name the authors of the following:—*Eikon Basilike*; *Liberty of Prophesying*; *Oceana*; *Religio Medici*; *Religio Stoici*; *History of John Bull*; *Idea of a Patriot King*; *Memoirs of Captain Carleton*; *Man of Feeling*; and *Evelina*.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

I. (*a.*) To whom does each of the following quotations from *Absalom and Achitophel* refer?

(1.) Was everything by starts and nothing long.

(2.) The city to reward his pious hate
Against his master, chose him magistrate.

(3.) With little pains he made the picture true,
And from reflection took the rogue he drew.

(*b.*) What praise does Dryden bestow on the Earl of Shaftesbury? Quote the line.

(*c.*) Who are 'Agag,' 'Corah,' 'Asaph,' 'Jotham,' 'Og,' and 'Zadoc' of the Poem?

II. (*a.*) Give the substance of Johnson's estimate of Dryden's Criticism.

(*b.*) Which of Dryden's plays does Johnson consider to be the "most elaborate"?

(*c.*) What is his remark about the sale of *Absalom and Achitophel*?

III. (*a.*) Who was the original of *Hudibras*?

(*b.*) *Hudibras* may be regarded as a parody, a burlesque, and a satire?

(*c.*) The first line of Canto iii, Part I, is an imitation of a well-known passage in the First Book of the *Faerie Queene*?

(*d.*) Quote Dryden's lines on Butler's poverty and the neglect he experienced from his party.

IV. (*a.*) Write brief notes on the following passages:—

(1.) —Her [Eve's] gifts
Were such as under government well seemed
Unseemly to bear rule, which was thy part
And *person*, hadst thou known thyself aright.

(2.) Nothing *wants*, but that *thy* shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heavenly form *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them.

(3.) Lovelier than *Meliboean* or the *grain* of *Sarra*.

(4.) Whose great *city Geryon's sons* call El Dorado.

(*b.*) Explain—'Gorgonian rigour;' 'Thyestean banquet;' 'miserable of happy;' 'defended fruit.'

(*c.*) In what peculiar sense does Milton use:—inoffensive; pontifical; reluctance; manuring; luxury; exploded; craze; and cast.

(*d.*) What slight variation does Milton make in his account of the story of the raven and the dove from that in *Genesis*?

V. (*a.*) What are the defects in *Paradise Lost*, according to Addison, in (1) the Fable, (2) the Characters, (3) the Sentiments, and (4) the Language?

(*b.*) How does Milton endeavour to supply the defect that naturally lay in the subject?

(*c.*) What remark does Addison make about the last two lines of the Poem?

(*d.*) What are the digressions in *Paradise Lost* in which Milton alludes to his own history or feelings?

VI. (*a.*) Give the substance of Johnson's comparison of Dryden and Pope.

(*b.*) What merit does Johnson attribute to Pope's Edition of Shakespeare?

(*c.*) Speaking of Pope's *Characters of Men*, Johnson says, 'the gem and the flower will not easily be equalled.' What is the allusion? Quote the lines.

VII. Name the authors of—*Cooper's Hill; Hosier's Ghost; The Beggar's Opera; Pursuits of Literature; Clifton Grove; Feast of Brougham; Kubla Khan; Story of Rimini; City of the Plague.*

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

I. (*a.*) What were the four objections raised to Fox's India Bill?

(*b*) What is Burke's line of argument to show that the Company had abused its commercial trust?

II. (*a*) On what properties, according to Burke, does Beauty depend? What is there defective in his theory of Beautiful?

(*b.*) What are the three principal links in the chain of Society?

(*c.*) Addison remarks:—"When we read of torments, wounds, deaths, and the like dismal accidents, our pleasure does not flow so properly from the grief which such melancholy descriptions give us, as from the secret comparison which we make between ourselves and the person who suffers." What does Burke say to the contrary?

(*d.*) What instance does Burke adduce from Milton of his heightening terrible things by rendering the description obscure?

III. (*a*.) Explain the allusions contained in the following passages :—

(1.) Discouraged, scorned, his writings vilified,
Poorly poor man he lived, poorly poor man he died.

(2.) Of all our antic sights and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crowds to see,
The *Polish medal* bears the prize alone.

(3.) Behold the hand that *wrought a nation's cure*,
Stretched to *relieve the idiot* and the poor.

(4.) Here let their discord with them die
Speak not for those a separate doom,
Whom Fate made *brothers in the tomb*.

(*b*.) Quote Spenser on Chaucer and Shakespeare ; Milton on Ben Jonson ; Gray on Milton ; Cowper on Pope ; and Shelley on Wordsworth.

(*c*.) In what year was a bust of Milton erected in Westminster Abbey ?

IV. Where is each of the following quotations to be found :—

(1.) Full little knowest thou, that hast not tried,
What hell it is insuing long to bide.

(2.) — One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense ;
A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sorrow.

(3.) My young remembrance cannot parallel
A fellow to it.

(4.) But not to one in this benighted age,
Is that diviner inspiration given,
That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page,
The pomp and prodigality of heaven.

(5.) 'Tis Liberty that crowns Britannia's Isle,
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile.

(6.) My hair is gray, but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night.

V. (*a.*) Mention at least two Translators into English Verse of each of the following:—Homer; Virgil; Juvenal; Horace; Ovid; Tasso; Calderon; and Gœthe.

(*b*) Compare the translations of any one of the foregoing authors; and the genius of the translators for reproducing the original.

VI. State the subject or occasion of each of the following:—*The Purple Island; the Drapier's Letters; Memoirs of a Parish Clerk; The Hind and Panther; Fable of the Bees; Retaliation, Prophecy of Famine, Vindication of Natural Society; Peter Plymley's Letters; The Vision of Judgment.*

VII. Where do the following characters appear:—Widow Wadman; Sir William Thornhill; Raphael Hythloday; Dogberry; Mosca; Lydia Languish; Imogen; Lismahago; and Iscariot Hackney.

VIII. (*a.*) Derive—assassin; belief; basket; bantling; and idyll.

(*b.*) Give the meaning and derivation of the following proper names—Webster; Fletcher; Latimer; Howlett; Porteous, and Garth.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE COMPOSITION.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

Write two Essays,—one on either of the subjects in the following pairs:—

(1.) Popular Poetry considered as a test of national character,

Or

(2.) English Satirical Poetry, under the heads of Moral, Personal, and Political.

And

(1.) The influence of the Physical Geography of the several States of Europe on their history and present condition,

Or

(2.) A critique on any standard English Prose work.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB.; 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: RIGVEDA 1, 1—12.

F. KIELHORN, Ph D.

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1 (*a*) Translate into English:—

इन्द्रं विश्वा अवीवृधन्त्समुद्रव्यचसं गिरः।

रथीतमं रथीनां वाजानां सत्पतिं पतिम् ॥१॥

सख्ये त इन्द्र वाजिनो मा भेम शवसस्पते।

त्वामभि प्र णोनुमो जेतारमपराजितम् ॥२॥

पूर्वीरिन्द्रस्य रातयो न वि दस्यन्त्यूतयः।

यदी वाजस्य गोमतः स्तोतृभ्यो मंहते मघम् ॥३॥

पुरां भिन्दुर्युवा कविरमितौजा अजायत।

इन्द्रो विश्वस्य कर्मणो धर्ता वज्री पुरुष्टुतः ॥४॥

त्वं बलस्य गोमतो ऽपावरद्रिवो बिलम्।

त्वां देवा अबिभ्युषस्तुज्यमानास आविषुः ॥५॥

तवाहं शूर रातिभिः प्रत्यायं सिन्धुमावदन्।

उपातिष्ठन्त गिर्वणो विदुष्टे तस्य कारवः ॥६॥

इन्द्रमीशानमोजसाभि स्तोमा अनूषत ।

सहस्रं यस्य रातय उत वा सन्ति भूयसीः ॥७॥

(*b*) Write the first verse of the above as it would be written in the Padapâtha.

(*c*) Point out in the above passage all words or forms which are peculiarly Vedic, and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit.

(*d*) Account for the accent of मंहते, अजायत, विदुः, and सन्ति, if possible, by the rules of Pâṇini's Grammar.

2 (*a*.) Write out the following in the Devanâgarî character denoting the accents :—

I, 2, 6 : å yâtam upa nishkritàm | makshv itthâ dhiyâ narâ |

I, 4, 10 : yó râyò 'vanir mahânt supârah.

(*Note*.—The mark | denotes the udâtta accent).

(*b*) Divide the following verses into metrical feet :—

राजन्तमध्वराणां गोपामृतस्य दीदिविम् ।

वर्धमानं स्वे दमे ॥

स नः पितेव सूनवे ऽग्ने सूपायनो भव ।

सचस्वा नः स्वस्तये ॥

(*c*) Explain the Sandhi in—

देवाँ एह, सुभगाँ अरिः, स्तोमाँ अभि etc.,

and state what is the original form of the Accus. plur. suggested by it.

3. Show how the language of the Rigveda in declension and conjugation differs from the so-called classical Sanskrit, giving copious examples from the hymns which you have studied.

4 Give an account of Indra, mentioning his chief characteristics, his functions and attributes, his relations to other deities and to his worshippers, etc.

5. Give a short sketch of the Vedic Literature, and state in detail what you know of the nature and contents of the Prâtiśâkhyas and of the Nirukta.

6 What has been the result of the study of the Veda during the present century, concerning the early history and the religion or mythology of the Hindûs?

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB.; 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: VEDÂNTASÂRA.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

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1 (*a*) Give a brief summary of the contents of the Vedântasâra.

(*b*) State the main points of difference between the Vedânta and other Indian systems of philosophy.

(*c*) Does the Vedânta doctrine in any particular point agree with or resemble the teachings of modern philosophers?

(*d*) What do you know of the authorities quoted by Sadânanda either in support of his own doctrine or for the sake of refutation?

2 (*a*) What do you understand by अनुबन्ध ?

(*b*) Who is an अधिकारिन् ?

(*c*) What is meant when it is stated that the latter should be साधनचतुष्टयसंपन्न ?

3. (*a*) Explain the terms अध्यारोप and अपवाद in स गुरुःपरमकृपयाध्यारोपापवादन्यायेनैनमुपदिशति ॥

(*b*) Translate and explain where necessary :—

अज्ञानं तु सदसद्भ्यामनिर्वचनीयं त्रिगुणात्मकं भावरूपं ज्ञानविरोधि यत्किंचिदिति वदन्यदहमज्ञ इत्याद्यनुभवाद्देवात्मशक्तिं स्वगुणैर्निगूढामित्यादिश्रुतेश्च। इदमज्ञानं समष्टिव्यष्त्यभिप्रायेणैकमनेकमिति च व्यवह्रियते। ... नानात्वेन प्रतिभासमानजीवगताज्ञानानां समष्त्यभिप्रायेण तदेकत्वव्यपदेशः। ... इयं समष्टिरुत्कृष्टोपाधितया विशुद्धसत्त्वप्रधाना। एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं सर्वज्ञत्वसर्वेश्वरत्वसर्वनियन्तृत्वादिगुणकं सदसदयक्तमन्तर्यामी जगत्कारणमीश्वर इति व्यपदिश्यते। ... अस्येयं समष्टिरखिलकारणत्वात्कारणशरीरम्। ... अज्ञानस्य व्यष्त्यभिप्रायेण तदनेकत्वव्यपदेशः। ... इयं व्यष्टिर्निकृष्टोपाधितया मलिनसत्त्वप्रधाना। एतदुपहितं चैतन्यमज्ञत्वानीश्वरत्वादिगुणकं प्राज्ञ इत्युच्यते। ... अस्यापीयमहंकारादिकारणत्वात्कारणशरीरम्। ... अनयोर्व्यष्टि-

समष्टेरभेदः। एतदुपहितयोरीश्वरप्राज्ञयोरप्यभेदः। ... अनयोरज्ञानतदुपहितचैतन्ययोराधारभूतं यदनुपहितं चैतन्यं तत्तुरीयमित्युच्यते। इदमेव तुरीयं शुद्धचैतन्यमज्ञानादितदुपहितचैतन्याभ्यां तत्प्रायः-पिण्डवदविविक्तं सन्महावाक्यवाच्यं विविक्तं सल्लक्ष्यमित्युच्यते॥

(c) Explain the terms आवरणशक्ति and विक्षेपशक्ति.

(d) What are सूक्ष्मशरीराणि and what स्थूलभूतानि? How do both originate? Describe the process denoted by the term पञ्चीकरण.

4. (a) Translate and explain :—

इदं तत्त्वमसि वाक्यं संबन्धत्रयेणाखण्डार्थबोधकं भवति। संबन्धत्रयं नाम पदयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं पदार्थयोर्विशेष्यविशेषणभावः प्रत्यगात्मपदार्थयोर्लक्ष्यलक्षणभावश्चेति॥

(b) Define the terms जहल्लक्षणा and अजहल्लक्षणा, and illustrate your definitions by examples.

(c) What do you understand by *savikalpaka* and *nirvikalpaka samâdhi*?

(d) Describe the state of one who is जीवन्मुक्त.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB ; 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: ŚAKUNTALÂ, MAHÂVÎRACHARITA, MRICHCHHAKATIKÂ.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

1 (*a*) Who is supposed to be the author or inventor of the Hindû drama ? Which are the most important treatises on dramatic composition ?

(*b*) What is the general Sanskrit term for all kinds of dramatic compòsition ? How many and which are the classes into which dramatic compositions are divided by native authors ? Give the principal subdivisions of these classes. To which classes and sub-divisions belong the plays which you have studied ? What are the prevailing *Rasas* in each of the latter ?

(*c*) Explain the terms *Vishkambhaka* and *Praves'aka*. What characters act in either of the two ?

2. (*a*) What is the etymological meaning of the term प्राकृत ?

(*b*) What relation obtains between the Prâkrit of the plays, the Sanskrit, and the modern Vernaculars ? Do you know of any important inscriptions, religious books, or secular poems, written in Prâkrit ?

(*c*) How are the Prâkrit dialects employed in the plays, and which particular dialects do we meet with in the Mrichchhakatikâ ?

(*d*) Give in Prâkrit the declension of a noun ending in अ, and the present tense of any root.

3. (*a*) When did the authors of the three plays which you have studied live ? What is known to you regarding the locality in which they lived, and regarding their descent ?

(*b*) Enumerate the works of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti. Institute a comparison between the two poets.

(*c*) Whence have Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti taken the stories of their plays?

4. Translate, and explain where necessary :—

(*a*) कैलासोद्धारसारश्चिभुवनविजयो-
जित्यनिष्णातदोष्णः
पौलस्त्यस्यापि हेलोपहृतरणमदो दुर्दमः
कार्तवीर्यः।

यस्य क्रोधात्कुठारप्रविघटितमहास्कन्धबन्धः
स्थवीयोदोःशाखादण्डमुण्डस्तरुरिव
विहितः कुल्यकन्दैः पराभूत्॥

सोऽयं त्रिःसप्त वारानविकलविहितक्षत्रतन्त्रप्रमारो
वीरःक्रौञ्चस्य भेदात्कृतधरणितलापूर्वहंसावतारः।
जेता हैरम्बभङ्गिप्रमुखगणचमूचक्रिणस्तारकारे-
स्त्वांपृच्छञ्जामदग्न्यःस्वगुरुहरधनुर्भङ्गरोषादु-
पैति॥

(The Calcutta Ed. reads in line 4 कुल्यकन्दः पुराभूत्, and in line 6 तन्त्रप्रसारो.)

(b) प्रादुर्द्वादशधा स्थितस्य मुनयो यत्तेजसः कारणं
भर्तारं भुवनत्रयस्य सुषुवे यद्यज्ञभागेश्वरम्।
यस्मिन्नात्मभुवः परोऽपि पुरुषस्रक्के भवायास्यदं
द्वन्द्वं दक्षमरीचिसंभवमिदं तत्स्वष्टुरेकान्तरम् ॥

(c) तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तन्त्रीस्वनं
वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनान्तरगतं तारं विरामे मृदुम्।
हेलासंयमितं पुनश्च ललितं रागाद्विरुच्चारितं
यत्सत्यं विरतेऽपि गीतसमये गच्छामि शृण्व-
न्निव ॥

(d) चिन्तासक्तनिमग्नमन्त्रिसचिवं दूतोर्मिशङ्काकुलं
पर्यन्तस्थितचारनक्रमकरं नागाश्वहिंस्राश्रयम्।
नानावाग्रककङ्कपक्षिरुचिरं कायस्थसर्पास्पदं
नीतिच्युण्णतटं च राजभवनं हिंस्रैःसमुद्रायते॥

(e) Give the English words etymologically related to दम, वि॰ and भर्तृ, and explain the difference between the Sanskrit and English words by 'Grimm's Law.'

5 Write notes on the following :—

(a) शाक्यश्रमणकः ॥

(b) इयं च म एका मातृगृहलब्धा रत्नावली तिष्ठति।
एतामप्यतिगौण्डीरतयार्यपुत्रो नग्रहीष्यति॥

(c) उत्तेजयामि सुहृदः परिमोचणाय
यौगन्धरायण दृवोदयनस्य राज्ञः ॥

(d) किं न्विदं स्फुरति दक्षिणं नयनम्। अथवा चा-
रुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमार्जिष्यति ॥

(e) अर्थवान्खलु मे राजशब्दः ॥

(f) इदं तत्पत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते ॥

(g) एष नामानुगृहीतो यः मूलादवतार्य हस्ति-
स्कन्धे प्रतिष्ठापितः ॥

(h) प्रक्षष्टकल्याणोदर्कसंगमा ह्येते भगवन्तः साचा-
त्कृतब्रह्माणो महर्षयः ॥

(i) विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्त्यानाननुप्रविशन्ति तद-
स्मिन्विकङ्कतप्रच्छाये मुहूर्तमास्महे ॥

(k) आदित्यशिष्यः किल याज्ञवल्क्यो यस्मै मुनि-
र्ब्रह्म परं विवव्रे ॥

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

SANSKRIT: MANU II, VII., AND, VIII., RÂMÂYANA, &c

F KIELHORN, Ph.D.

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1. (a) Distinguish between *Śruti* and *Smriti*, between *Smrits* and *Smritis*

(b) On what older works are the metrical law-books of Manu, &c, based?

(c) Where do we find the earliest testimony for the existence of a poetical Manu-Smriti, and where the earliest testimony for that text of the latter which is known to us at present?

2. (a) What are, according to Manu, the sources of the law?
   (b) Give the geographical data contained in the second book of Manu.
   (c) Who are the persons that may be instructed in the Veda?
   (d) What is the proper form of address in speaking to an unlearned person?

3. (a) What taxes should be levied by a King?
   (b) Translate and explain:—

(1) त्रैविद्येभ्यस्त्रयीं विद्यां दण्डनीतिं च शाश्वतीम्
आन्वीक्षिकीं चात्मविद्यां वार्त्तारम्भांश्च लोकतः॥

(2) पुरोहितं च कुर्वीत वृणुयादेव चर्त्विजम्।
तेऽस्य गृह्याणि कर्माणि कुर्युर्वैतानिकानि च॥

4. (a) Give the 18 Titles of Law enumerated in the eighth book of Manu.
   (b) What persons are held incapable of giving evidence?
   (c) What is the legal rate of interest?
   (d) When may a creditor demand payment of a debt from the heir of a surety?
   (e) What contracts are void?
   (f) Is right of ownership acquired by prescription?
   (g) How are boundary disputes to be settled?
   (h) What persons are incapable of acquiring property?
   (i) Mention the various ways in which men become slaves.

5. Answer.—

Either (a) Give a summary of and criticise Professor Weber's views on the date of the Râmâyana, and on the influence which Buddhism and the acquaintance with Greek literature are said to have exercised in its composition.

Or (*b*) Give in Sanskrit a summary of the contents of any one of the books of the Râmâyana which you have studied.

6. Enumerate the most important Sanskrit works known to you which treat the story of Râma.

7. Describe the course of the cloud in the Meghadûta.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT COMPOSITION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

Translate into Sanskrit verse :—

On they move
Indissolubly firm ; nor obvious hill,
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks ; for high above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble tread ; as when the total kind
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summoned over Eden to receive
Their names of thee ; so over many a tract
Of Heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this terrene : at last,
Far in the horizon to the north appear'd
From skirt to skirt a fiery region, stretch'd
In battailous aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd, and shields
Various, with boastful argument pourtray'd,
The banded powers of Satan hasting on
With furious expedition.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

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1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

Nothing is more evident than that, besides life, and sense, and animal spirits, which he has in common with the brutes, there

is in man something more exalted, more pure, and that more nearly approaches to divinity. God has given to the former a sensitive soul, but to us a mind also; and, to speak distinctly, that spirit which is peculiar to man, and whereby he is raised above all other animals, ought to be called mind rather than soul. Be this as it may, it is hardly possible to say how vastly the human mind excels the other with regard to its wonderful powers, and next to them, with respect to its works, desires, and inventions; for it performs such great and wonderful things, that the brutes, even those of the greatest sagacity, can neither imitate nor at all understand, much less invent.

2. Translate into English :—

(a) अवनिपतिस्तु दूरादालोकयेत्यभिधाय प्रतीहार्या निर्दिश्यमानां तां वयःपरिणामपाण्डरशिरसा रक्तराजीवेक्षणापाङ्गेनानवरतकृतव्यायामतया यौवनापगमे ऽप्यशिथिलशरीरसंधिना सत्यपि मातंगत्वे नातिनृशंसाकृतिनानुगृहीतार्यवेशेन धवलवाससा पुरुषेणाधिष्ठितपुरोभागामाकुलाकुलकाकपक्षधारिणा कनकशलाकानिर्मितमप्यन्तर्गतशुकप्रभाश्यामायमानं मरकतमयमिव पञ्जरमुद्वहता चाण्डालदारकेणानुगम्यमानामसुरगृहीतामृतापहरणकृतकपटपटुविलासिनीवेशस्य श्यामतया भगवतो हरेरिवानुकुर्वतां संचारिणीमिवेन्द्रनीलमणिपुत्रिकामागुल्फावलम्बिना नीलकञ्चुकेनावच्छन्नशरारामुपरि रक्तांशुकरचितावगुण्ठनां

नीलोत्पलस्थलीमिव निपतितसंध्यातपामापिञ्जरेणो-
त्सर्पिणा नूपुरमणीनां प्रभाजालकेनानुरञ्जितशरीर-
तया पावकेनेव भगवता रूपैकपक्षपातिना प्राजप
तिमप्रमाणीकुर्वता जातिसंशोधनार्थमालिङ्गितदेहा-
मतिस्थूलमुक्ताफलघटितेन शुचिना हारेण गङ्गास्रोत-
सेव कालिन्दाशङ्कया कृतकण्ठग्रहां शरदमिव विकसित-
पुण्डरीकलोचनां प्रावृषमिव घनकेशजालां मधुमास-
कुसुमसमृद्धिमिव विजातिमनङ्गकुसुमचापलेखामिव
मुष्टिग्राह्यमध्यामचिरोपरूढयौवनामतिशयरूपाकृति-
मनिमिषलोचनो ददर्श ॥

(b) एवमहं तु तस्याः सर्वाकारहृदयंगमायाः संभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतो पिपा-रिश्रवत्वमात्मनो पनिक्षोतुकामः प्राक्प्रस्तुतस्य वकु-लदाम्नो यथाकथंचिदवशेषं ग्रथितवानेव। ततो मिलितवेत्रयष्टिपाणिवर्षवरप्रायपुरुषपरिवारा गजव-धूमारुह्य नगरगामिनं मार्गमिन्दुवदनालंकृतवती। तदा च

यान्त्या मुहुर्वलितकन्धरमाननं त-
दाकृष्टनूतनशतपत्रनिभं वहन्त्या ॥

दिग्धोऽस्मतेन च विषेण च पञ्चलाक्ष्या
गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः ॥

ततः प्रभृति

परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः
पुनर्जन्मन्यस्मिन्ननुभवपथं यो न गतवान् ।
विवेकप्रध्वंसादुपचितमहामोहगहनो
विकारः को ऽप्यन्तर्जडयति च तापं च कुरुते ॥

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1875.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 10 A M TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. What classes of questions are to be decided exclusively by a Judge presiding at a trial by Jury ? Give examples.

II. Mention the exceptions to the rule that a tenant is estopped from impeaching his landlord's title. Cite cases.

III. Enumerate the presumptions of law respecting (*a*) legitimacy (*b*) continuance of life, and (*c*) alterations or erasures in wills. Explain fully the reasons on which they rest.

IV. A forges his father's signature on three different occasions to three promissory notes, and endorses them to the same *bonâ fide* holder (B) for value. Unwilling to expose the son, the father pays the first two notes, but he refuses payment of the third. Is the father estopped from alleging as against B, that the son had no authority to sign his name to the third note ? Explain your answer with reference to the principle laid down in Pickard *vs.* Sears.

V. Distinguish between (*a*) second-hand and secondary evidence, (*b*) second-hand evidence and *res inter alios acta*, (*c*) collateral and presumptive evidence. State the general rules of evidence respecting each.

VI. Compare the English Law with the Evidence Act in respect to the principles laid down in the Sussex Peerage case, Chambers *vs* Bernasconi, Slatterie *vs* Pooley, and Highgam *vs* Ridgway. Give reasons for the difference, if any

VII. Explain whether and why the following evidence produced on a charge of grievous hurt brought by A against B is admissible.

(*a.*) What a by-stander said when A was beaten by B.

(*b.*) What A and B said to their parents respecting the offence on their return home from the place where it was committed.

(*c.*) What C, who instigated B to commit the offence, mentioned to his friend D respecting it, both before and after it was committed.

(*d.*) That B wounded E and F shortly before the offence was committed and near the same spot.

(*e.*) That there is a misunderstanding between the families of A and B.

(*f.*) That B was hired on other occasions to commit similar acts of violence on other persons.

(*g.*) That B was known among his neighbours as a desperate and dangerous character.

VIII. Explain the bearing and extent of the rule that the whole statement containing an admission must be taken together. Give illustrations.

IX. In what circumstances is a former judgment evidence in a subsequent suit between the same parties and between strangers?

(*a.*) A obtains a judgment in trespass brought against B, the servant of C, and produces it in evidence in a subsequent action of trespass brought against D, another servant of C, and who like B justifies under C.

Is the judgment admissible in evidence?

X. A promissory note purports in the body of it to be made for Rs. 2,000, and to be payable jointly and severally by A and B. The figures at the top are Rs. 2,500 and the note is signed only by B. Parol evidence is offered to show that it was the intention of the parties to make the note for the larger amount, that both or neither should be bound, and that the payer knew that B was only a surety for A.

Would you admit the evidence? If so, on what grounds?

XI. Explain and illustrate the rule that parol evidence may be admitted to support or rebut a presumption raised by Courts of Equity against the apparent intention of a written instrument.

XII. Explain how the Evidence Act differs from the English law respecting the qualifications with which hearsay evidence is admissible in questions of general interest and relationship.

XIII. How is an accomplice, or a single witness in a case of perjury, corroborated in practice?

XIV. Write short notes

(*a.*) on the cross-examination of a witness regarding the contents of a document,

(*b.*) on admissions made by agents, and

(*c.*) on the circumstances in which a plaintiff is entitled to produce rebutting evidence.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Describe the necessary constituents of an obligation and particularly of an obligation arising out of a contract.

II. Is mutuality an essential characteristic of a contract obligation?

III. What is the nature and purpose of penal obligations? How does the English law deal with them?

IV. State the modes in which a contract of guarantee may be discharged.

V. What is the obligation of a person who lets a thing on hire with regard to its fitness for the purpose for which it is hired?

VI. Upon a sale of property, moveable or immoveable, at what point of time is the ownership said to be transferred, and what are the consequences of the transfer?

VII. What is the question decided in the leading case of Cumber *vs.* Wane? How does the Contract Act deal with the same matter?

VIII. Distinguish between a pledge, a mortgage and a lien.

IX. Plaintiff sues on a promise made by Defendant in consideration of Plaintiff's forbearance to sue for a debt alleged to be due to him. Defendant proves that at the time of the promise made no such debt really was due. Does that constitute a defence to the action?

X. A merchant has contracted to deliver 500 bales of cotton or a quantity of jute of the same value. Being unable to get so large a quantity of either article, he tenders half the required quantity of cotton and half the quantity of jute. Has he performed his contract? On the supposition that a breach of contract has taken place what would be the measure of damages?

XI. The owner of goods pledged reclaims part of them from the pledgee on the ground that the remainder is more than sufficient to secure the original debt still remaining unpaid. The pledgee claims to retain the goods as security for loans made subsequently to the pledge and failing the proof of such loans still refuses to return any part of the goods. Is he justified in retaining them?

XII. The promoters of a Company undertake on its behalf that certain debts shall be liquidated out of its funds on its becoming incorporated Can the creditors recover such debts from the Company?

XIII. A person borrowing money from another agrees to repay the sum borrowed within two years, and meanwhile to pay interest at 5 per cent per month. Three years elapse and he is still in default. What is the nature and extent of the obligation arising out of the delay?

XIV. A vendor of moveable as well as of immoveable property has a lien for the unpaid purchase money. State the necessary conditions of the lien in either case.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Explain and illustrate the maxim that there is no wrong without remedy.

II. A contracts with B to keep a bridge on a highway in good order and condition, and through his neglect to do the necessary repairs, the bridge breaks down, and a stranger, C, and A's servant D who is in charge of the bridge, are injured What remedies have B, C and D, against A? Give reasons for your answer.

III. Mention the facts Plaintiff is bound to establish in actions for (*a*) malicious arrest, (*b*) counterfeiting trade-marks, and (*c*) disturbing a water course. State also the measure of damages in each case.

IV. Write short notes on the following subjects.

1. Inevitable accident.
2. Contributory negligence.
3. Trespass *ab initio*.

V. Explain whether and why the following facts are good defences in an action for libel.

(*a.*) The truth of the libel.
(*b.*) The *bona fides* of the author of the libel.
(*c.*) The fact that the libellous words were first spoken by another.

VI. A kills B's wife and seduces B's minor daughter, who was living under her father's protection. What remedies has B against A? Explain clearly the principles on which the actions, if any, are allowed, and on which damages are to be assessed, in each case.

VII. Explain what is meant by malice in law, by conversion, and by the publication of a libel Cite cases in support of your answer.

VIII. A lets to B a piece of land situate in front of C's house, in order that B may excavate clay for his own use. B excavates clay, makes bricks, erects and burns a brick kiln at the distance of 40 feet from the house. What wrong has B committed? Assuming that B has committed some wrong, on what considerations would A's responsibility for it depend.

IX. Compare and contrast the liabilities of a common carrier with those of an ordinary carrier for hire.

X. A grants to B a right of way over his field to be used as a towing path, but subsequently obstructs it by building a bridge over a canal which runs close to the path. B applies for a mandatory injunction for destroying the bridge, and A offers to permit B to go round over his other land, so as to connect the two parts of B's way on each side of the obstacle. Would you grant the injunction? If so on what grounds?

XI. Mention the qualifications, which have been engrafted on the rule that one wrong-doer cannot claim contribution from another. Give examples.

XII. Explain the meaning and application of the maxim "That a personal right of action dies with the person" with reference to torts.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

CRIMINAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M A.

I. How far does the maxim *volenti non fit injuria*, or in other words the doctrine of contributory negligence apply in criminal cases?

II. Under what circumstances is accident, compulsion or drunkenness a defence to a criminal charge?

III. Is an act an offence when it is done under the influence of an insane and uncontrollable impulse, but with the knowledge of its being wrong?

IV What do you understand by the terms 'consent or connivance' in the Section of the Code relating to the offence of adultery?

V. Distinguish house-trespass and house-breaking, theft, robbery and extortion.

VI. In what senses are the following expressions used in the Code? Valuable security, dishonesty, unlawful assembly, rash and negligent act.

VII. Point out the difference between the English Law and the Code with reference to the relation between the civil and criminal law of libel.

VIII Under what circumstances does the making of a criminal charge, which afterwards turns out to be unfounded, amount to an offence?

IX A man is killed by a blow in the course of an affray. What facts must be proved in order to convict or murder any person present other than the actual striker of the blow?

X. A person, who desires to commit suicide, receives for that purpose from another who intends to further his design, a powder which is supposed by both to be arsenic. He swallows the powder which, however, is really innoxious to health What offence, if any, have they respectively committed ?

XI. A prisoner is charged with the murder of A It appears that he has already been convicted on a charge of grievous hurt against A, and that A ultimately died of the same injuries in respect of which the prisoner had been previously convicted. Is the previous conviction a defence to the indictment for murder ?

XII. What offence, if any, has been committed in the following cases ?

(*a*) A man fires at and wounds a house-breaker who is just escaping from his premises.

(*b.*) A having committed criminal trespass on B's compound, B promises not to prosecute in consideration of receiving Rs. 100.

(*c.*) The Directors of a Company publish a flourishing account of the Company, knowing that in fact it is in an insolvent state.

(*d*) A receives Rs 1,000 and executes an agreement to convey land to B. On B requesting him to effect a conveyance, A repudiates the whole transaction, still retaining the money.

(*e*) A person in hopelessly insolvent circumstances enters into a contract with another and thereby obtains possession of goods for which he fails to pay.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B L.

I. Mention the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which are really rules of substantive law.

II. How far have Civil Courts jurisdiction to entertain suits in respect to matters connected with religious observances? Mention the leading case on the subject.

III. In what circumstances may a plaintiff be concluded by a plea of *res judicâta* ? Explain also whether the plea can be supported by a judgment against which an appeal is pending. Give reasons for your answer.

IV. What is the leading case in this Presidency on the subject of set-off? Mention the principles laid down by it.

V. A sues in 1873 to recover from B three plots of land, X, Y and Z, and obtains a judgment for the same. While attempting to execute the decree, he finds that the plot X is in the possession of C under a deed of mortgage executed by B in 1869, the plot Y in that of D under a sale deed executed in 1874, while the suit was pending, of which D was ignorant, and the plot Z, in the possession of B, not on his own account, but on behalf of his wife, to whom it was granted by her father as sridanam in 1872 C, D and B's wife oppose the execution.

Explain how their claims are to be dealt with under the Code of Civil Procedure.

VI. State clearly the principles on which the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding imprisonment for debt are founded.

VII. A obtains a judgment against B for Rs. 3,000 in 1873, and attaches and sells the property of B, realizing by the sale Rs. 5,000. The following persons claim to have their debts paid first out of the sale proceeds. How will you distribute the amount ?

(*a.*) The crown entitled to Rs. 1,000 upon a judgment obtained in 1874.

(*b.*) C, who attached the property in 1872, and before he obtained a judgment in 1874 for Rs. 1,000.

(*c.*) D, who sold the property to B, and who has a lien thereon for unpaid purchase money to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

(*d.*) E and F who hold judgments dated 1871 for Rupees 2,000 each.

Supposing that any of the parties brings a suit for the refund of the money paid in execution on the ground that the payment is illegal, will the suit lie? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. Describe the procedure to be followed in executing a decree out of the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

IX. In what cases and on what grounds does no appeal lie from the decision of a Criminal Court ?

X. What are the powers of the High Court as a Court of Revision in criminal cases ?

XI. A prefers a written complaint to a Magistrate, who peruses it and at once issues process against B.

Is the Magistrate's proceeding legal ? Give reasons.

XII. In what cases may a police officer arrest without a warrant where the offence committed is not a cognizable offence ?

XIII. Describe the procedure to be followed by a Magistrate for removing to a different place a trade from the place where it is carried on, upon the ground that it is injurious to the health of the community.

XIV. What presumptions and evidence are specially declared admissible against the accused by the Code of Criminal Procedure ? Give reasons.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I Distinguish between executory and executed trusts, and specific and demonstrative legacy, and mention the rules of equity founded on the distinction in each case.

II. Explain and illustrate the maxim that equity looks to the intent rather than the form.

III What did Ackroyd *v* Smithson and Cogan *v*. Stevens decide ? Give a summary of the argument of Lord Eldon in the former case.

IV. Explain the origin, nature and extent of the jurisdiction in equity in regard to bills of interpleader.

V. A testator bequeaths to his wife all his property for her sole use and benefit, in the full confidence that she will bestow, on her decease, one moiety on his poor relations, and the other on his children in a just and equitable spirit The testator leaves two sons, two grandsons, and fifty poor relations. The widow gives away to her sister one-fourth of this property and then dies intestate.

Discuss the rights of the sons, grandsons, the poor relations and the sister under his will.

VI In what cases does the presumption of advancement arise, on what foundation does it rest, and how may it be rebutted?

VII. The obligee of a bond, five days before his death, signs an endorsement, not under seal, to the effect that he bestows his right, title, and interest in the bond in gift on B and delivers it to B.

Examine whether the transfer can be supported either as a gift *inter vivos* or as a *donatio mortis causa* or as a declaration of trust, or as an equitable assignment. Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of equity as to the specific performance of an agreement with compensation.

IX. Discuss the validity of the following agreements which are contained in a deed of mortgage executed by A in favor of B.

(1.) That A shall not redeem the mortgage except at the request of B.

(2.) That B shall have a right of pre-emption in case of sale.

(3.) That in case A fails to repay the loan on the day mentioned in the instrument, B's estate is to become absolute on payment of a further sum to A.

X A owed B, C and D the sum of Rupees 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively and by his will, gave each a legacy of Rs. 3,500, the debt due to C becoming payable six months before, and the other debts, six months after, the legacies.

Can B, C and D claim both the debts and legacies? Give reasons for your answer.

XI. Write short notes on—

(*a*) The doctrine of Cypres.

(*b*.) The specific performance of an agreement to enter into a partnership.

(*c*) On the deposit of a portion of title deeds as security for a loan.

XII. A mortgages two estates, X and Y to B for Rs. 5,000, and then the estate Y to C for Rs. 4,000, and eventually devises the two estates to two different persons. The two estates are worth together only Rs. 8,000.

What are the equities of B and C as against each other?

XIII On what foundation does the doctrine of election rest? Which is the leading case on the subject?

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P. M.

HINDU AND MUHAMADAN LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. What position do illegitimate children hold towards their father's family under Hindu and Muhamadan law? Can they be legitimated under either system?

II. Under what circumstances is divorce permissible according Muhamadan law, and what are the kinds of divorce?

III. Explain the nature of increase and return, and state cases to which they apply.

IV. A Musalman dies leaving a widow and three sons. The widow has a claim for power, and various creditors have claims on the estate, which is insufficient to meet both classes of claims in full. State in what manner the estate should be distributed.

V. On what theory is adoption in Hindu law based?

VI. Under what circumstances is property classed as Stridhanam, and how are the holders of such property restricted in their powers of alienation?

VII. State the point decided in Abraham's case

VIII. In what manner are rights of property of women affected by marriage under Hindu law and under the Succession Act?

IX. State the conditions of a valid gift under Hindu and Muhamadan law.

X. How does the position of a karnavan in a Malabar tarwad differ from that of the managing member of a family under the general Hindu law?

XI. A Hindu family consists of two brothers, the one having three natural (aurasa) sons, the other an adopted son and an after-born natural son. In what shares should the several members of the family take on a general division? If after the division another son were born to one of the brothers, what rights would he enjoy?

XII The owner of an impartible zemindary dies leaving a brother's son, a widow, and two daughters him surviving. Who is entitled to succeed on his death? Would it make any difference that the deceased and his brother were divided?

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB, 10 A M TO 1 P M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE

H H SHEPHARD, M A.

I Discuss and illustrate the question whether all real rights are absolute and all absolute rights real.

II. Explain the nature of actions in relation to rights.

III. Give a sketch of the theories on which the protection afforded by law to possession is explained.

IV. Distinguish the logical and grammatical modes of interpretation, and mention cases in which one mode is adopted rather than the other.

V In what respects do the rights conferred by private law differ from those created by public law?

VI State the rules which determine, which of several conflicting rights shall prevail

VII. What purpose do fictions serve in a system of law? Illustrate your answer by the case of fictitious persons

VIII Examine the proposition that mistake in law is irremediable

IX Write short notes on modus, condition, trust, mandate

X. Explain and illustrate the maxim that no one is responsible for the act of God

XI. After judgment has been given for the Plaintiff, the parties come to terms and execute a deed of compromise Is such a transaction valid?

XII Between the assertion of a right by action and its ultimate enforcement by judgment there is a certain necessary lapse of time. How does the law protect the Plaintiff against the possible consequences of this delay?

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

H. KING, A.M., M B.

I. Explain the formation of Dew, showing its relation to Radiation and to atmospheric Humidity. What are the ordinary means of determining the amount of the latter?

II. Describe the three Thermometer-scales in common use; and state the formulæ for expressing a given temperature on each in terms of the others.

III. Describe the manufacture of Iodine from Kelp.

IV. What is Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid and how is it prepared?

V. How would you analyse an ore containing Pt, Pd, Rh, Os, Ru, Ir, and impurities?

VI. What are the three Types to which many organic compounds are reducible? Give illustrations of each.

VII. Give the names, properties and modes of preparation of the Chinchona Alkaloids.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 7 TO 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

H. KING, A M., M.B.

I. A is rice containing three mineral poisons. What are they, and in what form have they been introduced?

II. **B** is a metallic salt. Determine base and acid.

III. **C** and **D** mixed give a white precipitate What is it, and what salts are in solution ?

IV. **E** contains three bases and one acid. What are they ?

Note.— Candidates are to give the steps of the analyses in writing.

B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1875.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB., 10 A M TO 1 P M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

FRANCIS B HANNA, M A, M E.

N B —*The chain mentioned in the following question is Gunter's chain of 66 feet.*

I The diameter of a circular enclosure, the area of which is known to be one acre, measures on a plan 10 7 inches Draw a comparative scale of chains and feet corresponding to the scale of the plan

II The centre lines AB, BC, of two portions of a new road intersecting at B, and making the angle ABC = 113° - 32' are to be joined by a curve of 20 chains radius; find the lengths of the tangents, curve, and line joining the point B with the centre of the curve

III Describe how the curve may be ranged in ° by means of offsets from the chords; and calculate the offset for the first, second, and last chord, if the length of a chord is one chain.

IV Commencing at station A a road runs due north for 100 yards to station B, after which its course is as follows :—

turns to right to C.	Angle ABC = 150°	Distance BC = 600 yards
„ right to D.	„ BCD = 160°	„ CD = 180 „
„ left to E	„ CDE = 125°	„ DE = 750 „
„ right to F	„ DEF = 120°	„ EF = 440 „

prepare a field book which shall represent a survey of the road as made with a prismatic compass, the variation of the compass being taken as 4° - 40′ west of north.

V. Let A and B represent two points on the datum line of a road section, A being north of B; and let AC, BD, be vertical ordinates. If AB = 26 41 chains, and AC = 12 72 feet, where will a gradient of 1 in 79 passing through C and rising towards the south, meet a gradient of 1 in 34 passing through D?

(1) When DB = 9 87 feet and the gradient through D rises towards the north.

(2) When DB = 57 94 feet and the gradient through D falls towards the north.

VI Find the approximate height of the hill at which the following simultaneous observations were taken.

at the bottom	Barometer	29 543.	Thermometer	32°
at the top	„	28 117	„	32°

VII Describe one of the kinds of clinometer commonly employed for tracing ghaut roads, and the method of using it.

MONDAY, 8TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A, M.E

I. Plot the survey of which the field book is given in diagram A, to a scale of 100 feet to an inch.

II. Reduce the level book given in diagram B, and plot the section. Horizontal scale 100 feet to an inch; vertical scale 10 feet to an inch.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in the use of Surveying and Levelling Instruments.

DIAGRAM A.

A portion only of the filling in of the survey is here given.

	468	⊙ A.
Line No. 6. From ⊙ E to ⊙ A	⊙ E	turns to right.
	727	⊙ E
	424	⊙ F.
Corner of village 12	368	
	255	14 corner of tank.
Corner of village 64	160	
Line No 5. From ⊙ D to ⊙ E	⊙ D	passing through ⊙ F.
	588	⊙ A.
Tank 54	404	
Tank 72	300	
Line No. 4. From ⊙ D to ⊙ A	⊙ D	turns to left
	968	⊙ D.
Corner of village 14	590	
	278	⊙ G.
Line No 3. From ⊙ C to ⊙ D	⊙ C	passing through ⊙ G, turns to right
	175	⊙ C.
Line No. 2. From ⊙ B to ⊙ C	⊙ B	turns to right.
	1,218	⊙ B.
	955	⊙ G.
Corner of village 36	588	
Centre of gateway 12 ft. wide 26	552	
Corner of village 13	514	
	375	⊙ F.
Corner of tank 26	308	
Corner of tank 16	155	
Line No. 1. From ⊙ A to ⊙ B	⊙ A	passing through ⊙s F and G.

Measurements in feet. Bearing of Line No 1. 62½° east of north.

DIAGRAM B.

Back sight.	Intermediate.	Fore sight.	Rise.	Fall.	Reduced level.	Distance in feet.	Remarks.
13·82	...	...	...	...	...	0	On peg ⊙ H.
...	4·22	...	...	...	...	94	
...	...	3 97	...	...	...	230	
13·94	12·78	...	...	...	...	312	Bottom of embankment.
...	5·16	...	...	...	...	320	Side of road.
...	...	3·20	...	...	47·82	—	B. M. on the 13th mile stone.
4·15	6·14	...	...	...	...	346	Side of road.
...	...	11·17	...	...	...	353	Bottom of embankment.
3·22	...	7 16	...	...	...	580	Bank of river.
6·13	10·42	...	...	...	...	592	Edge of water.
...	12·11	...	...	..	...	618	
...	13·87	...	...	...	...	640	
...	13·05	...	...	...	...	665	
...	10 43	...	...	...	...	687	Edge of water.
...	...	5·61	...	...	...	750	River bank ill defined.
9·42	6·17	...	...	...	...	815	
...	3·11	...	...	...	...	907	
		10·16	...	...	...	982	Parapet of well, S. W. Corner.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB, 10 A M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

FRANCIS B HANNA, M A., M E.

I. A teak beam 15 feet long between the points of support, bears an uniformly distributed load including its own weight of 100 lbs. per lineal foot. If the cross section be square, what must be the scantling of the beam so that it may be able to bear an additional load of a quarter of a ton hung at a point 4 feet from one of the points of support? $p = 683$ lbs.

II. Describe the most approved methods of lengthening large beams exposed to (1) tension; (2) compression; (3) transverse strain; and give a sketch of each joint.

III. A beam 6 inches wide, and d inches deep, can sustain, when supported at the ends, a load of w tons evenly distributed over its length; a similar beam, laid on its side, and having its ends fixed, is just able to bear $\frac{w}{3}$ tons applied at its centre: find the value of d.

IV. To what height should the backing of an arch of 16 feet span, of 5 feet rise, and having an arch-ring 1·5 feet thick, be carried before the centres are struck? Where and how will the arch be likely to fail if this be neglected?

V. State the proportion which should exist between the sectional areas of the top and bottom flanges of an

(1.) uniform wrought iron plate girder,

(2) „ cast iron girdor,

and shew that your answer is based upon the known properties of these materials.

VI. A roof truss of 20 feet span, and 5 feet rise, is made up of two rafters AB, BC; a vertical king rod BD 4 feet long; two struts DE, DF, parallel to the rafters; and tie rods AD, DC. Find the stress on each part of the truss due to an uniformly distributed load including the weight of the truss of 50 lbs. per square foot of roofing, the trusses being placed 10 feet apart.

VII. What descriptions of stress should a rafter be designed to resist, and how should the proper scantling be calculated?

VIII. Give a sketch with figured dimensions of the cross section that should be given to the wall of a water cistern, the material being brickwork, and the height of the wall 4 feet.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

FRANCIS B HANNA, M.A., M.E

I Explain the following terms :—Spandril ; skewback ; voussoir ; soffit ; and describe :—Ashlar ; coursed rubble ; hoop-iron bond ; English bond.

II. Write a specification for the brickwork of a first class Government building, including detailed directions regarding the making of the mortar.

III. What style of foundation would you adopt for the piers of a bridge of five 50-feet arches, carrying a public road across a river, the bed of which is composed of sand averaging 20 feet deep, with rock below ? Describe fully how the foundations should be put in, the water level during the dry season being 3 feet below the bed of the river.

IV. The ground level at the site of the bridge described in the last question being 15 feet above the river bed, and the depth of the water during the highest floods being 8 feet, what should be the thickness and height of the piers and abutments ? thickness of the arch rings ? rise of the arches ? according to the rules commonly followed in practice.

V. Describe some of the forms of protective works that have been found most efficient for preventing the erosion of river banks during floods.

VI. When deciding upon the fall to be given to an irrigation channel passing through sandy soil, what limit would you assign to the maximum surface velocity of the water ? what minimum velocity is desirable so as to prevent the growth of weeds, and the too rapid deposit of silt ?

VII. Give a full description of any important and well known Engineering work coming under one of the following heads. (i) Canal Falls. (ii) Anicuts. (iii) Bridges.

N. B.—No credit will be given to the last question unless the chief points of professional interest, including the principal dimensions, and the special peculiarities of the design and mode of construction, are clearly detailed.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a viva voce examination.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. The maximum quantity of water flowing from a catchment basin may be determined approximately by means of the formula $D = c\sqrt[3]{M^2}$, in which D is the discharge in cubic feet per second from a drainage basin of M square miles, and c a co-efficient which may here be taken as 560. Supposing a tank to receive the drainage of 7 square miles, what length of calingulah would give an equivalent discharge, the surface of the tank being 3 feet above the crest?

II. Find the value of the co-efficient c in the formula $h = \sqrt[2]{\left(\frac{D}{L}\right)^2}$, in which D is the discharge over an anicut in cubic feet per second, L the length of the anicut in feet, and h the height in inches of still water above the crest.

III. Describe fully the way in which the discharge of an irrigation channel about 9 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, should be measured when it is desirable to obtain a very accurate result.

IV. How can the velocity of a river during flood be ascertained by observations made at the time, and how can it be calculated approximately from data obtainable after the flood has subsided?

V. If I be the inclination in feet per mile of a full trapezoidal channel of the best form, d the depth of water in feet, and v the velocity in feet per second, shew that

$$I = \frac{1{\cdot}056\, v^2}{d}$$

VI. What form of adjutage gives the maximum discharge? State the proportions of its various parts, and the ratio in which the discharge thus obtainod exceeds the theoretic discharge.

VII. In what time can a lock 200 feet long and 20 feet wide be filled by means of two sluices each 3 feet square in the gate? the water in the lock, the water in the upper reach, and the bottom of the sluices, being respectively 4 feet, 12 feet, and 6 inches, above the floor of the lock.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

ESTIMATING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Make an estimate of the cost of the building, a drawing of which is placed before you.

An abstract should first be prepared shewing the materials and kinds of work provided for, and the rates allowed for each, the calculation of the quantities may then be made.

[*The drawing represented a bungalow with a terraced roof.*]

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COAKER, R E.

I If any side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

II. Let AD, AE, be squares upon the sides of the right-angled triangle ABC, and drop DF, EG, perpendiculars on the hypothenuse BC produced: then BC and the triangle ABC are respectively equal to the sum of DF and EG, and of the triangles DBF, and ECG.

III. To draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

IV. If two circles touch each other externally, and any two lines be drawn passing through the point of contact, prove that the chords of the intercepted arcs will be parallel.

V. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

VI. (*a*) Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

(*b*.) Bisect a triangle by a line drawn parallel to one of its sides.

VII. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b+c}}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b+c}}\left\{1+\dfrac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right\}$

and find the L. C. M. of

$x^2-(a+b)x+ab$, $x^2-(b+c)x+bc$, and $x^2-(c+a)x+ca$

VIII. Solve the equations

$$\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}+\sqrt{\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)}=x,$$

and

$$\left.\begin{aligned}(1)\quad & x^4-x^2+y^4-y^2=84\\ (2)\quad & x^2+x^2y^2+y^2=49\end{aligned}\right\}$$

IX. Sum the following series—

$1.2+2.3+3.4+4.5+$ ..... to n terms.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}+\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{2}+\text{ ..... to infinity.}$$

X. Expand by the Binomial Theorem to 4 terms : $(a^2-ax)^{-\frac{3}{5}}$

XI. A sets off from Madras to Bangalore, and B at the same time from Bangalore to Madras, and they travel uniformly; A reaches Bangalore 16 hours, and B reaches Madras 36 hours, after they have met on the road. Find in what time each has performed the journey.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Trace the values of the different functions of an angle from 0 up to 2π,

II. If $A+B+C=90°$, prove that

$$\cot A+\cot B+\cot C=\cot A\cot B\cot C.$$

and

$$\sin 2A+\sin 2B+\sin 2C=4\cos A\cos B\cos C.$$

III. Prove that

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7}+2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}=45°.$$

and

$$\sin 45°=\sin 75°-\sin 15°.$$

IV. Find a relation between two sides of a plane triangle and their included angle.

Given BA = 1786·7, AC = 1921·8, and A = 30° 26′ 20″, find BC without the angles B and C.

V. The angles of a plane triangle are in arithmetic progression, and

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \tan \varpi}{\sqrt{\ } - \tan \varpi}.$$

Shew that ϖ is the common difference of the angles.

VI. A column, 200 feet high, supports a statue 30 feet high: the statue, to an observer on the opposite bank, subtends an equal angle with a man 6 feet high standing at the base of the column: find the breadth of the river.

VII. The three sides of a triangular plot of ground are 400, 348 and 312 yards: find the area in acres and decimals.

VIII Prove that the area of the ring contained between two concentric circumferences is equal to the area of the circle which has for its diameter that chord of the larger circumference which is tangent to the smaller one

IX If from a right cone whose slant height is 21 feet and circumference of base 8 feet, there be cut off by a plane parallel to the base a cone of 5 feet in slant height, find the surface of the remaining frustrum

X If in a circle whose diameter is 180 feet, the chord of an arc 21 yards long be 15 inches shorter than the arc, find the area of the segment.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB, 10 A.M TO 1 P M

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B HANNA, M A, M.E.

Make a drawing shewing plan, elevation, and sections,

of (i) A public road bridge over a small stream Span of arch 12 feet: height of roadway above bed of stream 13 feet: foundations on stiff gravel 5 feet below bed: highest flood 6 feet,

or of (ii) A regulator at the head of a channel branching from an irrigation canal. Width of channel at bottom 15 feet: side slopes 45°: greatest depth of water in canal 8 feet: good foundation 4 feet below canal bed.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Copy the plan placed before you to a scale of 600 feet to an inch.

[*The plan was that of a small military cantonment plotted to a scale of 500 feet to an inch.*]

SATURDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Suppose the ends of a thread 12 feet long to be fastened at two fixed points A and B, in the same horizontal line, at a distance of 8 feet from each other: what must be the proportion between two weights placed at 4 and 5 feet from the ends of the string, so that when suspended they shall be in the same horizontal line.

II. The two arms of a uniform rod bent at right angles measure 4 and 6 feet respectively: find the angles which the arms make with the vertical when the rod is suspended from the end of the shorter arm.

III. A uniform beam 50 feet in length rests on two smooth inclined planes, making angles of 30° and 45° with the horizon. Supposing the planes to meet in A, find at what distances from A up the respective planes the two ends of the beam will rest when in equilibrium.

IV. A heavy body is to be conveyed to the top of a rough inclined plane, the angle of inclination being α; prove that if the co-efficient of friction be greater than

$$\frac{\sin\left(45° - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(45 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)},$$

it will be easier to lift the body than to drag it up by means of a cord parallel to the plane.

V. To raise a weight of 5 tons there is employed an axle furnished with a pinion having 10 teeth, and a winch 20 inches long: the

pinion works in a wheel of 84 teeth, on the axis of which is the cylinder or roller on which the rope winds: this is 10 inches in diameter. The rope proceeds from a system of pullies consisting of one fixed and one moveable block, each with three sheaves: find the power which must be applied at the winch handle.

VI. If the mouth of a harbour be half a mile broad, and the tide be running out of it at the rate of 3 miles an hour, in what direction must a man rowing at the rate of 5 miles an hour, keep the head of his boat, in order to reach directly across the harbour; and how long will he be in crossing.

VII. Suppose a body to have fallen through a feet when another body begins to fall from a point b feet below it: how far will the latter body fall before it is overtaken by the former?

VIII. A weight M of 4 lbs. resting upon a plane 36 feet in length inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, is drawn up by means of an equal weight M′ connected with it by a fine string which passes over a small pulley at the summit of the plane, the second weight hanging freely: find (1) the time of ascent of the whole plane, (2) the tension of the string, and (3) at what point M must have arrived in order that the string being cut it may just reach the summit of the plane.

N. B.—In this and the following question $g = 32$ *feet per second.*

IX. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 100 feet, from the base of a cliff 500 feet high, at the same instant that another body is projected vertically downwards, with a velocity of 25 feet, from the top of the cliff: find at what distance from the top the latter body will pass the former, and the velocity of each at the time of passing.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Explain the principle of equal transmission of pressure through fluids, and give a short description of a machine the action of which is founded on this principle.

II. Compare the pressures on three sides of an equilateral triangle just immersed in a fluid, one of the sides being vertical.

III. A hemispherical bowl whose weight is 12 lbs. floats upon a fluid with one-third of its axis below the surface. Required the weight which must be put into it, so that it may float with two-thirds of its axis below the surface.

IV. A hollow cone rests with its base on a horizontal plane, and water is poured in through a small hole at the top. How high will the water rise before it raises the cone, and by that means escapes ?

V. If w_1, w_2, w_3, be the apparent weights of a body when weighed in three fluids whose densities are respectively s_1, s_2, s_3, shew that :—

$$w_1 (s_2 - s_3) + w_2 (s_3 - s_1) + w_3 (s_1 - s_2) = 0.$$

VI. An ounce of lead and an ounce of wood together weigh half an ounce in water: if the specific gravity of the lead be 11, what is that of the wood ?

VII. Explain the construction and action of the air pump, and shew how the elastic force of the air in the receiver may be calculated after n strokes of the piston.

VIII. A prismatic diving bell 12 feet high is sunk to the bed of a river 80 feet deep. Find (1) the height to which the water will rise within it, and (2) the volume of air which must be pumped in to fill the bell, the temperature of the air in the bell being 20° higher than the external air.

IX. Describe the construction of the thermometer and show how to graduate it. The point at which mercury freezes is indicated by the same number on Fahrenheit's and on the Centigrade scale: find this number.

X. Find the force with which a spherical shell of copper $\frac{1}{100}$ inch thick, and 100 feet internal diameter will ascend, when filled with gas whose density is $\frac{1}{10}$ that of common air: the specific gravity of copper being 8·8.